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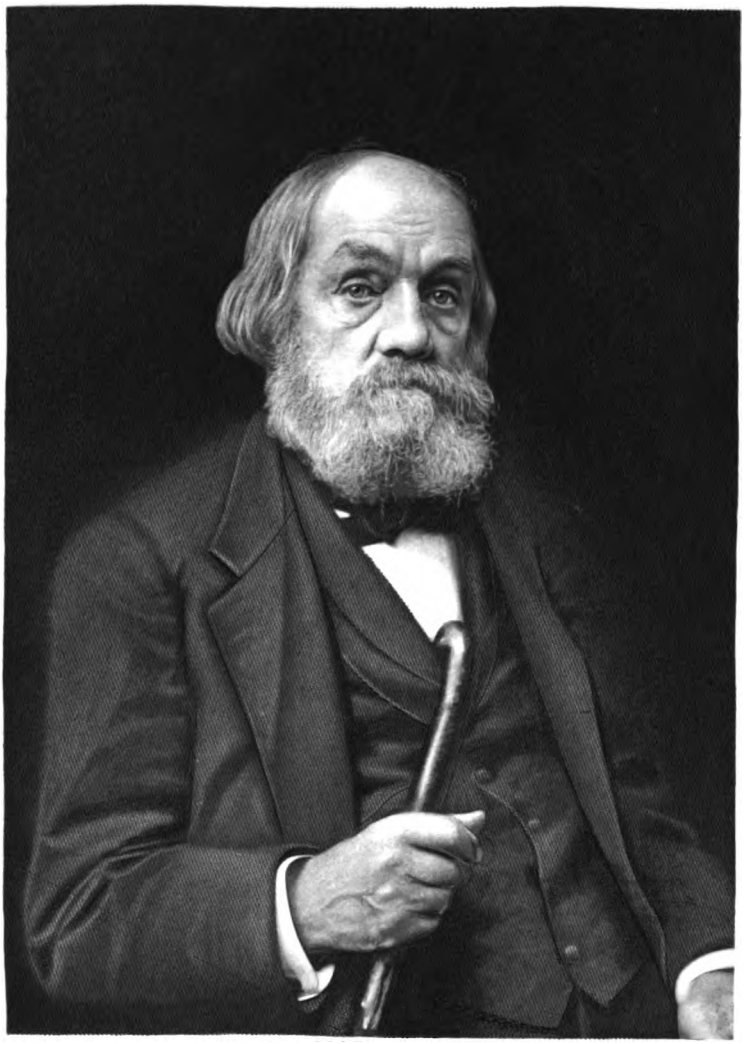

Edward E. Hale

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Biographies and Autobiographies of the Leading Men in the State

SAMUEL ATKINSON, A.M., M.D.
Editor-in-Chief

Volume I

With opening chapters
on the Massachusetts Society and the Province
By EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D., LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
1909

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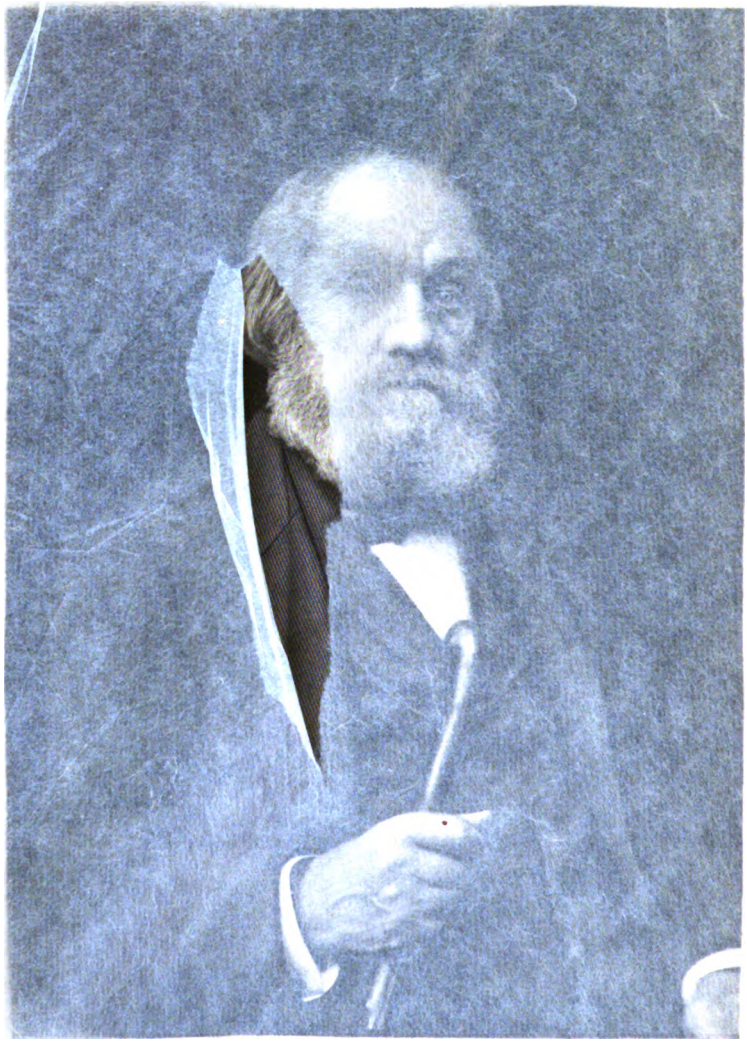

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BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS

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CONTENTS. VOL. I

BIOGRAPHIES AND FULL PAGE PORTRAITS ENGRAVED ON STEEL

ABIEL JACOB ABBOT
HOMER ALBERS
EDWIN FARNSWORTH ATKINS
FREDERICK AYER
HOLLIS RUSSELL BAILEY
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SAMUEL AUGUSTUS BIGELOW
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WINTHROP MURRAY CRANE
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FAYETTE SAMUEL CURTIS
RICHARD HENRY DANA
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WILLIAM BRADFORD HOMER DOWSE
CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT
HENRY HARDWICK FAXON
THOMAS JOHN GARGAN
WILLIAM GASTON
WILLIAM ALEXANDER GASTON
LEWIS NEWTON GILBERT
EDWIN GINN
JOHN M. HARLOW

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JOHN CUMMINGS HAYNES
DANIEL COLLAMORE HEATH
CHARLES EDWARD HELLIER
WILLIAM HENRY HILL
JOHN HOPEWELL
ANDREW HOWARTH
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
ANDREW JACKSON JENNINGS
PRESTON BOND KEITH
WILLIAM HENRY LINCOLN
THOMAS DIXON LOCKWOOD
HENRY CABOT LODGE
JOHN DAVIS LONG
THORNTON KIRKLAND LOTHROP
GEORGE AUGUSTUS MARDEN
WINTHROP LIPPITT MARVIN
ROBERT McNEIL MORSE
WILLIAM HENRY NILES
ROBERT TREAT PAINE
FRED STARK PEARSON
JAMES JOSEPH PHELAN
SAMUEL LELAND POWERS
ABBOTT LAWRENCE ROTCH
JOSEPH BALLISTER RUSSELL
HARVEY NEWTON SHEPARD
JOHN SHEPARD
SAMUEL A. D. SHEPPARD
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CHARLES FRANCIS SMITH
JOHN H. STORER
EDWARD AUGUSTINE TAFT
WATERMAN ALLEN TAFT
GEORGE ARNOLD TORREY
EDGAR VAN ETTEN
GEORGE WASHINGTON WELLS
DANIEL BAIRD WESSON
JOHN WILSON WHEELER

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EDITOR'S PREFACE

IT is a perfectly legitimate curiosity with which people ask about the facts and motives and incentives of a notable life. In every man of distinction men see what is possible for all humanity. A life first lived, then written, and then read, is the best source of inspiration for other lives.

We do not know the real history of any age or country until we have clearly seen its characteristic men. To know the heart of any event we must see it revealed in the achievements, passions, and hopes of individuals.

The men whose struggles and successes are described in this book are not all men of great historic significance, or of special and peculiar gifts. They are men who have displayed the virtues that have made Massachusetts the sturdy and self-reliant Commonwealth that it is; men who possess the healthy and universal qualities of human nature that are close to the heart of all sorts and conditions of men. These lives are near enough to the average life of humanity to have lifting power.

The reader of these brief biographies will find his own resolutions and ideals reinvigorated; his own intentions realized, and his own manhood, not swamped, but vitalized and given new direction. He will broaden his horizon and learn how to enter into sympathy with occupations and pursuits that before seemed uninteresting. One realm of human endeavor after another will become vivid as it is seen through the enthusiasm of men who have there worked and suffered and won.

The selection of the names included in this and the succeeding volumes has been made by the Advisory Committee. Most of the men described are now active in business and professional careers, but a few sketches have been added of men whose achievements are still fresh in memory. The biographies have been prepared by experienced writers, and are in no small degree autobiographical,

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for each man, in answer to questions, has described in his own way his inheritances and environment, and the facts of his career.

The portraits in this book increase its value. Said Thomas Carlyle: "Often I have found a portrait superior in real instruction to half a dozen written biographies, . . . or rather, let me say, I have found that the portrait was as a small lighted candle by which the biographies could for the first time be read, and some human interpretation be made of them."

The volume is submitted to the public in the confidence that the careers herein described will be found stimulating to patriotism and potent to cheer and inspire other lives.

Samuel A. Eliot.

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INTRODUCTION

WHAT MASSACHUSETTS STANDS FOR IN THE HISTORY OF THE NATION

THE popular institutions which grew up almost of themselves in Massachusetts, succeeded so well that they became, one may say, the object lessons for the different American States, as they came into being. For this continent, Massachusetts became somewhat what Switzerland became in Europe, — an example of Government of the people, for the people, by the people.

After the death of Winthrop till the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, no special Leader of the people can be named who directed or gave form to the political or religious institutions of the colony and province. But when an exigency came that exigency was met as well as they knew how to meet it. If a plan for finance or commerce, or manufacture worked well, why it worked well and it became permanent. If it did not work well, why, it did not work well, and it was forgotten. What followed was that the quaint charter of a trading company developed into the government of a State which was independent. The appointment by the Crown of a Governor-general of New England became merely the occasion of petty local controversy, but the State governed itself. Mr. Choate was quite within the strictest bounds of history when he said that she showed to the world a church without a bishop and a State without a king.

What she had of the rights and privileges of an independent nation appeared when she declared war against George Third, who thought himself the strongest monarch of his time. In the war which followed this State swept the sea with her ships and crippled the commerce of England. For long periods in the war, Massachusetts had more seamen engaged against King George's navy than were serving in that navy against her.

As history is made up by the lives of the men who direct history, the volumes in the reader's hands are offered as a valuable contri-

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bution to the history of the three centuries which have passed since Captain John Smith pronounced the home of the Massachusetts Indians to be the Paradise of New England. The name Massachusetts seems to appear first in literature when the Massachusetts Indians are thus spoken of by him in 1615.

He names the Massachusetts Indians among forty or fifty other communities which he had seen or heard of in his voyage along the shores of what he called Massachusetts Bay. He sometimes spells the word with *u* in the third syllable and sometimes with the letters *ew*. The name was then applied to a group of Indians who lived around what we call the Blue Hills, — *Matta* and *chusett*, meaning the Great Hills. Smith says that "their home is the paradise of those parts." The name of the bay has extended since in familiar use so that it now comprehends the great bay between Cape Ann on the north and Cape Cod on the south-east. Gosnold had coasted the shore of that bay as early as 1602. But he does not use the name Massachusetts. The natives of those shores were acquainted in a way with Europeans from the visits of French and English fishermen.

In 1621, when the Pilgrim Fathers were established by a residence of a few months in Plymouth, they sent a party to explore the shore north-west and north of them and they speak of this voyage as their voyage to the Massachusetts. The phrase meant to them what it meant to Smith, the region immediately west of the present city of Boston. And nine years later, when in 1630, John Winthrop came up the bay to judge of its resources for his colony, he speaks of going "from Salem to Massachusetts."

The company under whose charter he had led out his party of emigrants had been called the Massachusetts Company in that charter two years before. The Massachusetts charter was granted by Charles the First to a company of Puritan adventurers who furnished the capital for the undertaking. Some of them were from London, and the east of England, and some more were friends of John White, of Dorchester, in the south-west of England. They had purchased from an older company, named the New England Company, such rights as they had in the premises. The charter of 1628, which laid the foundation of the present State of Massachusetts, gave what we should call sovereign rights to a territory running from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Its boundary on the north

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was to be a line three miles north of the Merrimac River, and on the south, a line three miles south of Charles River. From the geographical points which showed the northern limit, and the southern limit of this grant, the boundaries were to run west till it struck the South Sea, the name then given to the Pacific Ocean. Southward, from the very beginning, it was understood that the northern boundary of the old colony of Plymouth was the southern boundary of Massachusetts.

In fact, no very accurate account was kept in London of these grants. And when it subsequently proved desirable to assign to the Duke of York that territory which is still called New York, its eastern limit ran north to Canada, and thus were extinguished practically, our claims by royal patent to the States of Michigan and Wisconsin and other sovereignties west of them as far as Oregon. The kindred title of Connecticut to territory west of her survived far enough to give to that State the property which is still called "the western reserve" in the State of Ohio.

The colony of Massachusetts Bay thus chartered was united with the colony of Plymouth under the second charter in the year 1691. As the province of "Massachusetts Bay" with which was connected the Province of Maine, Massachusetts declared war against the King in the next century. When in 1780 she established her own constitutional government, the word bay was dropped from the title and it is as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that she is one of the United States formed by the Federal Constitution in 1787.

The space occupied by the State upon the map is not considerable. As Mr. Everett said on a celebrated occasion of the dominions of the House of Hapsburg, it is but a speck on the map of the world. But from the very first she has made herself known in the rest of the world, and her sons feel that the rest of the world has profited by what she has taught them. In the volumes in the reader's hands some attempt is made to show her influence in the development of the civilization of the world as some of her distinguished sons have lived for mankind.

It should be remembered by all who read American history or American biography that the colonists who came into Massachusetts Bay with Winthrop and those who followed them in the next ten years were led by idealists who had very distinct views as to the

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government, whether of the church or of the State. These views were the advanced views of their time, and that reader is very much in the dark who supposes that the radicalism of these men is to be traced simply in their theological or ecclesiastical opinions. No! They were Independents of the Independents; they were such men as Cromwell delighted in. Those of them who chose to go back to England to join in the great contest of the century generally allied themselves at once to Cromwell's party, the party of the Independents. In many instances they led that party. As their ecclesiastical leaders in the Westminster Assembly proved to be leaders in the proposals for the church, so such men as Hopkins and Sedgwick proved to be leaders in the direction of the war and of Cromwell's administration. Edward Hopkins, the same whose prizes are now distributed at Harvard College every year, the godfather of Hopkinton in Massachusetts, was the head of Cromwell's Board of Admiralty, which continues as the Board of Admiralty of England to this day. It was under his direction, for instance, that the English took Jamaica which they hold to-day.

The accurate reader should recollect that the term New England for the States which grew up east of New York is first used by John Smith after his voyage of 1614. It is now of no great importance but it is worth remark that the name Mattachusetts with *tt* instead of *ss* in the first syllable is retained in official documents almost always for the first century. In the Algonquin dialects these letters are sometimes interchanged, as where Miss-issippi means the great river to this day. The root is the same as that used in Massachusetts, — the great mountain.

About ten thousand persons crossed the ocean westward under the impulse given by the Massachusetts Company within the first ten years after John Winthrop's voyage. But when in 1642, Harvard College sent out eight young men with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, four of them "returned home," as they would have said, meaning to England. They went back to play their part in the country in which they were born, so soon to lose its name as a kingdom. And in the twenty years which followed, one of the writers of the time says that more persons had emigrated from New England to old England than had come westward expecting to find homes here.

So close was Cromwell's interest in the New England of that day

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that after his conquest of Jamaica, he wrote an official letter to the magistrates of Massachusetts to propose to them that the New England Colony should remove to Jamaica. In a conversation with Governor Leverett, of which we have Leverett's account in detail, "His Highness, the Protector" urged his plan upon the New Englanders. Leverett replied sturdily that in no plantation of England were settlers so well established as in New England. And the General Court, at Leverett's suggestion, wrote a respectful letter to the Protector on the 12th of October, 1656, declining his proposal. From the whole of the interesting correspondence it is evident that the State of Massachusetts was well established, that its rulers were confident that they could hold their position, and that while they wished to deal with the Protector with all courtesy, they felt that they were in no way dependent upon the home government. Their complete satisfaction with this position appeared definitely when Philip's War broke out in 1674. They never asked the government of England for a soldier or an ounce of powder or of lead, nor for the slightest assistance of any sort by which they should maintain their position here.

The reader must remember from the date of the very first settlement that every Englishman in Plymouth or in Massachusetts was here because he did not want to be in England. They did not like the way in which things were done in England. They came here because they did not like it. And they found very soon that they had white paper to write upon. If the English forms were disagreeable, why, they could drop the English form and who should say nay? An amusing instance is that of the halberds which poor Governor Winthrop tried to use in his escort on state occasions. The halberds were "unpopular," as we should say to-day. Winthrop had to order his own servants to carry them, and from that moment there were no halberdiers.

It is true that they could hardly appeal to the authority of England if they would. Often, the early settlers were six months without news from England. But we must observe also that they did not want to appeal there. Years after Winthrop's settlement, when they were asked to show the royal colors on the arrival of one of the King's ships, they had no royal colors to show. They did not want to have any.

This is to say, in other words, that they could carry out their

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own plans for self-government. And they did. When the hundred persons who established Plymouth arrived in Provincetown, in August, 1620, they met together and the men signed the compact which has become famous, by which they agreed to obey their own governor and to make their own laws. Very soon they had to make deeds and wills which transferred real property from one owner to another. Now, this matter of probate of wills was one of those which in England was left to the ecclesiastical courts, — and is left so to this day. But these people had come here because they detested the English church and its establishments. The people, therefore, established their own courts of registry and for the probate of wills. The system which they established has gone over all America and no ecclesiastic, as such, has anything to do with it.

Cases not unlike this turned up constantly in the early legislation of the General Court of Massachusetts. That court attended to such affairs and very soon had to make their own code. As early as May, 1635, it was agreed that a committee should "frame a body of grounds of laws in resemblance to a Magna Charta which being allowed by some of the ministers and the General Court should be received for fundamental laws." In 1641, what is now known as the "Body of Liberties" of Massachusetts had got itself prepared. Nineteen copies of it were made and they were sold to the separate towns for ten shillings a piece for each copy. The session of the General Court for December continued three weeks and established the code by authority. But this code did not satisfy the people and from year to year the "Body of Laws" was enlarged and improved upon until they were printed in 1660.

Now of this Body of Laws, as Hon. Francis Calley Gray says "in the main, it is far in advance of the times and in several respects in advance of the common law of England to this day." The author, John Ward of Ipswich had studied the English law carefully. He knew what he was about, and if he went beyond its requisitions, so much the worse for the common law of England. The common law of New England meant to go farther.

From the restoration of the royal family in England, down to the outbreak of the American Revolution, there intervenes a century of history in which so far as political allegiance went the men of Massachusetts were not apt to repair to England to establish their homes. For, simply, while the principles of feudalism had, on

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the whole, prevailed in England, the principles of the Commonwealth had prevailed in New England. The Anglican Church was the Established Church of old England, the Congregational Church was the Established Church of New England. Such reasons there were for chilling the ardor with which the New Englanders of the first generation "went home" as a resident on the Pacific coast to-day may go back to the Atlantic coast to die.

But the commercial relations of New England with Old England were still very close. The first governor of Massachusetts had had the wisdom to see what were the remarkable facilities of the bay for the building of ships. He tempted some of the first shipbuilders of the time to come to America, and from this time, for a hundred and fifty years, the export of ships was a great feature in our industries. When Lord Bellomont became the Governor-general of New England, at the end of that century, he wrote home in an official letter that the maritime commerce of the port of Boston was larger than that of all Scotland, that more ships were built and owned here than sailed from all the ports of Scotland.

The colonies, however, were still receiving most of their manufactured articles from England. Inventories and advertisements show that after the year 1700 the Massachusetts people were reading English books and were sometimes reprinting them. Bunyan tells us that the first edition of the "Pilgrim's Progress" was reprinted in America. Alas, not a single copy of the edition seems to have escaped the destructive hands of so many readers. Cotton Mather printed the "Magnalia" in London. The first edition bears the date of 1702. Its circulation, however, was of course, principally in New England and no American edition was printed until 1820. Among theologians, Jonathan Edwards's work on "The Will" had attracted attention in England and was reprinted there.

It was, then, with a certain surprise that the thoughtful men in England read the first *American State Papers* which appeared in 1760 and later down regarding the subjects at issue between the Province of Massachusetts and the King of England. Papers written by such men as the two Adamses, James Otis, and Franklin might challenge comparison easily with any writings of any Englishmen of their time. And these papers came from a colony which had been most known in General Wolfe's despatches and which sent to England ships and furs and potash and fish. As Sir George Tre-

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velyan has recently shown us, the friends of America in England at that time were more in number than the advocates of the Crown's proposals. Among them there was a little handful of officers who had served in the colonies who were not surprised by the dignity and effectiveness of the State Papers which came from America in the next thirty years.

This ignorance was due not simply to the condescension which Mr. Lowell observes with which to his time all Europe regarded all America. It was the personal ignorance in each continent of the inhabitants of the other. Illustrations of this ignorance may be found even in Lord Chatham's well-known speech in which he reviews the *American State Papers* and in Edmund Burke's acknowledged surprise when he studied the resources of New England. It is pathetic, indeed, to read in the diaries of the loyalists who took up their homes in London while the Revolution went on, that the men of England regarded them with a sort of pity, only too plainly expressed, and wondered what was their business in England.

Such considerations, although briefly stated, are enough to account for the pride with which Massachusetts men look back on their own history. They have been encouraged in their pride in the history of the Commonwealth by thoughtful men in all parts of the world. Carlyle said truly that "Democracy announced on Bunker Hill that she is born and will envelope the whole world." And in one way and another, that statement is assented to by the modern students of history. I was in London in 1859, when we heard the news of John Brown's attack on Harper's Ferry. At that time the *London Times* was the most constant enemy of liberal institutions; and yet that journal, in a leading editorial said, "the sympathy of the people of Massachusetts has a title to the consideration of the world. No community of which we have any knowledge approaches in enlightenment or morality to the inhabitants of this part of the Union."

"Had it not been for the Puritans, political liberty would probably have disappeared from the world."

This is the brief summary by Mr. John Fiske of the demonstration with which he shows that the settlement of Plymouth and Massachusetts was not simply one little chapter in the series of interesting adventures, but that it laid the foundation of what we call constitutional liberty in all the world. In the carefully considered

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chapters in which this distinguished philosopher introduces his book on the beginnings of New England, he justifies completely the epigram of Rev. Mr. Zincke to which Charles F. Adams and Edwin D. Mead have called such wide attention. Every event in history is to be judged of more or less importance according as it is more or less closely connected with the voyage of the *Mayflower*.

The leading men in Massachusetts and the men who have written their biographies in these volumes are well aware that for victory Massachusetts is different in foundation and in principle from the history of any other part of the world. They are apt to acknowledge, with a proper pride, this distinction of their position. They are often charged with arrogance because they are willing to acknowledge it. But we cannot help that. History is history. And we of Massachusetts gladly accept its verdict with the belief that Government of the people, for the people, by the people, as it is attempted now in the world finds some of its earliest and most important lessons in our history.

Edward E. Hale

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Abiel J. Abbot

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ABIEL JACOB ABBOT

ABIEL JACOB ABBOT, treasurer of the Abbot Worsted Company of Westford, Massachusetts, and a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers — the powerful organization which guards the interests of this great textile industry — is a business man of enviable standing in his part of Massachusetts. He was born in Westford in 1850, on January 8, the anniversary of Jackson's memorable victory at New Orleans, and has lived in Westford nearly all of his business life. Mr. Abbot's father was a lawyer, John W. P. Abbot, distinguished not only for his professional knowledge but for his business sagacity and public spirit. The mother of Abiel Jacob Abbot was Catharine Abbot. The family name in Massachusetts was first borne by George Abbot, who emigrated from England about the year 1636, and settled in Andover. It is one of the sterling families of the country — a race of devout, thrifty, energetic New Englanders. They have been successful in material affairs, but not so much engrossed by them as to be unmindful of the duties of citizenship. Public spirit has always characterized the line to which Mr. Abbot belongs. His family, too, has always been possessed of more than average intellectual strength, and has contributed to the State more than its quota of scholars and professional men.

Mr. Abbot's father believed in teaching his son the importance of business methods and the value of economy. He did not wait until the youth was about to enter life on his own account, but inculcated these principles at home, and their effect upon the business success which Mr. Abbot has since won is great and manifest. The influence of his mother in shaping his character and stimulating wholesome ambitions in the youth was also very strong. He went for the finishing of his education to the academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, to Westford Academy and to the Highland Military School at Worcester, Massachusetts. At eighteen years of age, by

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his own wish — not desiring to undertake the profession of his father — he entered the office of the Robey Manufacturing Company of Chelmsford, Massachusetts. His training at home and at school, his private reading and study and the acquaintance which he had already gained with men in active life gave him a good equipment for the exacting business of manufacturing.

Until 1873 Mr. Abbot remained with the Robey Manufacturing Company at Chelmsford. Then he returned to Westford and went into business there in the house of Abbot & Company. In 1876 he became a partner in the firm of Abbot & Company, and held this partnership until 1900, when he became treasurer of the Abbot Worsted Company, the post he holds at the present time. From 1892 to 1898 Mr. Abbot served as chairman of the school committee of Westford, and from 1892 to the present time he has been a member, as has been said, of the executive committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

Mr. Abbot is a Unitarian in his religious faith, and for twenty-seven years has served the First Parish Church of Westford as its clerk and a member of the executive committee. He is a Republican in politics, but has contented himself with upholding by his vote and influence the principles of the party to which he is devoted, and has not desired to secure political office.

A gentleman of scholarly tastes, Mr. Abbot is particularly well informed in English history, the plays of Shakespeare and the biographies of eminent men, and he has broadened his mind through unusual opportunities of observation as a traveler. He has visited every State in the Union east of the Mississippi, and most of the Western States, Canada, Mexico, and the islands of the Atlantic. He has journeyed extensively also in Europe and in Egypt, and for a number of years has made it his practice to go abroad every second year.

At his home Mr. Abbot finds pleasure in many out-of-door sports. He is fond of sailing, canoeing, baseball, riding and tennis, and for the sake of health and the all-around development which these pastimes give he devotes to them no small share of his time outside of the exactions of business.

Mr. Abbot was married on April 22, 1880, to Mary Alice Moseley, daughter of Edward S. and Charlotte Moseley, who is descended from John Maudesley, or Moseley, who came from England with the first

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pioneers to Dorchester in 1630. Mr. and Mrs. Abbot have three children — Edward M. Abbot, who is engaged in manufacturing, John M. Abbot, who is in the banking business, and a daughter.

Mr. Abbot's sons have their father's success in business as an example and encouragement to them. His advice to the young men of his community is "to be diligent in all things, upright in business, scrupulous in speech and habits, and unselfish, thinking not always of themselves but of their obligations to their fellow-men and their duty to be helpful to the community about them." This is not only Mr. Abbot's counsel to others, but the substance of the principles on which he has sought to order a life which has proved to be one of beneficence to his native town and State.

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HOMER ALBERS

HOMER ALBERS, a Boston lawyer with a reputation for handling cases of large importance, formerly a member of the Faculty of the Boston University Law School, and lecturer on Business Law at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was born at Warsaw, Illinois, February 28, 1863. His father, Claus Albers, who was born November 25, 1817, and died January 23, 1892, was the son of John Dietrich and Sophia (Lange) Albers, and in 1836 came from Zeven, in the Kingdom of Hanover. On March 5, 1839, he married Rebecca Knoop, who was born December 26, 1818, immigrated to America from Zeven in 1838, and died July 9, 1896.

For many years Claus Albers was a prominent flour manufacturer at Warsaw. He was a man of great uprightness and exactness in his life and his dealings with others, and of thoroughness in his work. The training of his sons, which received first the strong moral and spiritual influence of their mother, had also his own earnest attention. To teach them the value of money and that no honest work is degrading, he gave them no allowance until they went to college, but paid them for manual labor at his country place, house and flour mill. To gain something they had to do something — a practical schooling, the value and importance of which they were able to appreciate in later years.

In due time Homer Albers attended the public schools — including the High School of Warsaw. He then entered the Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton, Missouri, and after the usual course he graduated in 1882 with the A.B. degree, receiving the honorary A.M. degree in 1885. From the age of six years he had expressed a determination to become a lawyer. With this purpose still in view, he went from college to the Boston University Law School, and graduated from this institution in 1885, receiving the LL.B. degree. It was while at the Law School that he encountered his first real difficulties. His father failed in business, and from that

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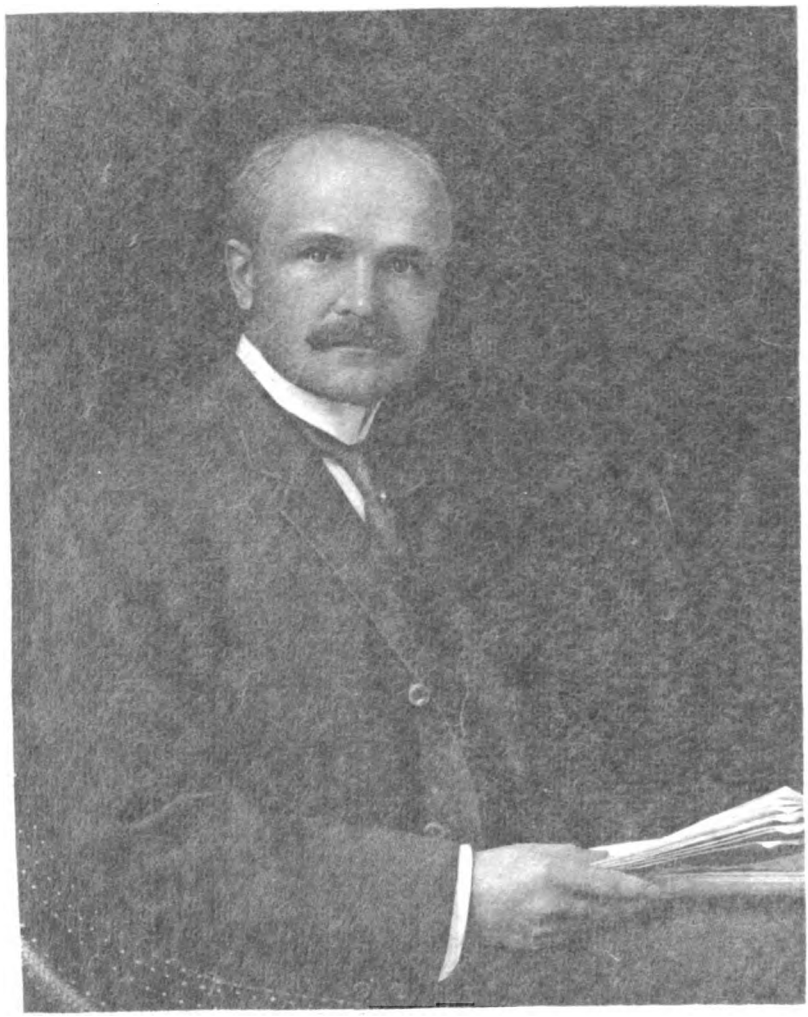

Homer Rhuers.

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time he was obliged to pay his own expenses, which he did by work as evening librarian of the Social Law Library of Boston and by tutoring in law.

He was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar in 1885, when his work began as attorney-at-law in Boston. At the autumn term of that year he was engaged as instructor in the Boston University Law School, and soon thereafter was made a member of the Faculty and a lecturer in the same institution. His marked success in teaching and in practice soon gained him distinction. In 1900, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology having established a Department of Business Law, Mr. Albers was selected as eminently fitted to conduct the course, which he has continued to do from that time to the present. He has declined offered professorships in law in Michigan University at Ann Arbor and in the Northwestern University.

He was appointed a member of the State Ballot Law Commission in 1899, and reappointed by successive governors until the expiration of the term in 1905. When the Massachusetts Legislature created two additional justices of the Superior Court in 1903, there was a lively contest for the new places. The appointment of Mr. Albers was strongly urged by Judge James R. Dunbar and other prominent men of the bench and bar, and he was named in the first appointment of a justice ever made by Governor Bates. Mr. Albers, however, felt obliged to decline this unsought honor.

As attorney for Thomas W. Lawson, Mr. Albers has had a varied experience with many intricate and perplexing affairs; and he has also acted as attorney for C. I. Hood & Company, the Wells & Richardson Company, and other houses having important legal business. He conducted the celebrated gas cases in the Legislature. He has had numerous trade-mark cases in different parts of the United States, and a great variety of other business calling for legal acumen, ability and discretion of the highest order.

Mr. Albers is a steadfast Republican in politics. He is well known in professional and social life, and is a member of the University Club of Boston and of the Boston Art Club, the old Massachusetts Club, and the Brae Burn Country Club. He attends the Episcopal Church. He is fond of travel, from which he gets his most delightful relaxation, but also finds enjoyment in such sports as golf. His residence is now in Brookline; his office in Boston.

He was married June 26, 1889, to Minnie M. Martin, daughter

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of Charles H. and Sarah (Goodell) Martin, granddaughter of Hiram and Salome (Dunham) Martin, and of Harry and Lucinda (Weaver) Goodell.

One so successful as a teacher and a practical business man is unusually well qualified to offer suggestions for the strengthening of sound ideals in our American life. To young people Mr. Albers would advise: "First, good character; second, work; third, more work." And he adds: "Don't merely do enough work to fill your position; if that is all you do, you are not entitled to a better position."

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Yours truly
Edwin A. Stevens

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EDWIN FARNSWORTH ATKINS

EDWIN FARNSWORTH ATKINS, merchant, sugar planter and manufacturer, capitalist, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 13, 1850. His father, Elisha Atkins, was a son of Joshua and Sally (Snow) Atkins, grandson of Samuel and Ruth (Lombard) Atkins and a descendant from Henry Atkins, the Pilgrim, who came from England to New England in 1639 and settled in Plymouth; of Edmund Freeman, the Pilgrim, who came from England about 1650 and located in Sandwich, Plymouth Colony. Elisha Atkins was a merchant in Boston and married Mary E. Freeman, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Shepherd) Freeman, granddaughter of Elkana and Mary (Myrick) Freeman, and a descendant from Elder William Brewster of the *Mayflower*, the Pilgrim father of the English settlement in Leyden, Holland, 1608, and of the Plymouth settlement in America in 1620.

Edwin Farnsworth Atkins was brought up largely in the country, instructed in private schools in Boston and became a clerk in his father's office, in Boston, in 1867. He adopted the business of his father through personal preference and he spent much of his life in Cuba devoted to the development of sugar planting and manufacturing. He became the owner of the Soledad Estate at Cienfuegas, Cuba, and personally managed its large interests, both as a producer on Cuban soil and as a shipper. As a sugar refiner he was for ten years the president of the Bay State Sugar Refinery Company of Boston, and later a director of the Boston Sugar Refining Company; after the death of his father in 1888, he succeeded him as a director and vice-president of the Union Pacific Railway system, which position he held up to the time of its reorganization. He is president of the Soledad Sugar Company; the Trinidad Sugar Company, Cuba; the Boston Wharf Company (real estate); the Aetna Mills (woolen); and a director of the Eliot National Bank, the American Trust Company, the Guarantee Company of North America, and the West End Street Railway Company. He is a director of the Boston

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Merchants' Association. The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him June 24, 1903, by Harvard University.

He was married October 11, 1882, to Katharine, daughter of Frank and Helen (Hartshorn) Wrisley, of Boston, and the three children born of this marriage are Robert Wrisley, June 2, 1889, Edwin Farnsworth, Jr., April 21, 1891, and Helen Atkins, June 28, 1893. Mr. Atkins's home is at Belmont, Massachusetts. He generally spends the winter months on his plantation in Cuba. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, in the counsels of which he is an aggressive champion of tariff reform. His religious faith is that of the Unitarian denomination. He is a member of many of the social, business and political clubs of Boston, New York and Cuba.

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Frederick Ayer

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FREDERICK AYER

FREDERICK AYER was the son of Frederick Ayer, a commissioned officer in the War of 1812, a man highly esteemed by his fellow citizens on account of his fine character and integrity. On his father's side he descends from John Ayer, who came from England and settled in Haverhill in 1632, removing to Saybrook early in the eighteenth century. His mother, Persis (Cook) Ayer, was a descendant of the Cook family which came from England and settled at Cambridge, later moving to Preston, Connecticut, where she was born.

Mr. Ayer was born on the eighth day of December, 1822, and at an early age was sent to the public schools in Ledyard, Connecticut, and completed his education at a private academy in Baldwinsville, New York. He then entered the store of John H. Tomlinson & Company, of the latter place, as a clerk. Soon, however, he was sent to Syracuse, New York, as manager of a store belonging to the same firm, which later took him into partnership. Three years later he formed a partnership with Hon. Dennis McCarthy, under the firm name of McCarthy & Ayer, which continued about eleven years, Mr. Ayer withdrawing from this firm in the spring of 1855 for the purpose of joining his brother, Dr. James C. Ayer, in the management of the business of Ayer's Proprietary Medicines, the firm being J. C. Ayer & Company; later, on the death of Dr. Ayer, incorporated as the J. C. Ayer Company. Mr. Frederick Ayer was elected the first treasurer of this corporation, holding this office until 1893, when the pressure of other interests forced him to resign. In 1871 with his brother, James C. Ayer, Frederick Ayer bought a controlling interest in the stock of the Tremont Mills and Suffolk Manufacturing Company of Lowell, consolidating the two companies under the name of the Tremont and Suffolk Mills.

In June, 1885, Mr. Ayer purchased at auction the entire property of the Washington Mills at Lawrence, Massachusetts, and subsequently formed a corporation known as the Washington Mills Company, and became its treasurer.

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The American Woolen Company was organized by Mr. Ayer on March 29, 1899, he being the first president of this corporation and continuing in that office until 1905.

Mr. Ayer has had many diversified interests and has assisted largely in the development of new enterprises, for which his advice and cooperation are much valued. He was one of the organizers of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, and served as one of its directors until 1896, when he resigned from the board and was succeeded by his son.

Mr. Ayer was one of the organizers and for several years treasurer of the Lake Superior Ship Canal Railway and Iron Company, which owned upwards of four hundred thousand acres of timber and mineral lands in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and was one of its directors until its property was taken over by the Keweenaw Association, on whose board of managers he remained for some years when he resigned and was succeeded by his son. He was also one of the builders of the Portage Lake Canal, which runs from Keweenaw Bay across Keweenaw Point, Michigan, connecting Keweenaw Bay with Lake Superior. This canal was afterwards sold to the United States Government.

To-day Mr. Ayer is vice-president and director of the American Woolen Company (New Jersey); president and director American Woolen Company, of New York. Director Boston Elevated Railroad Company; vice-president and trustee Central Savings Bank, of Lowell, Massachusetts; director Columbian National Life Insurance Company; director and vice-president of the International Trust Company; director American Loan and Trust Company; president and director J. C. Ayer Company; president and director Lowell & Andover Railroad; director Tremont and Suffolk Mills; director United States Mining Company. He was one of the organizers of the Lowell and Andover Railroad, and has ever since been its president.

He is a member of the Algonquin Club, Beacon Society and Country Clubs of Boston. His favorite exercise is horseback riding.

In 1858 Mr. Ayer was married to Miss Cornelia Wheaton at Syracuse, New York. She died in 1878. There were four children of this marriage, Ellen W., James C., Charles F. and Louise R. Mr. Ayer was married again to Miss Ellen Banning at St. Paul, Minnesota. The children of this marriage are Beatrice B., Katharine and Frederick, Jr.

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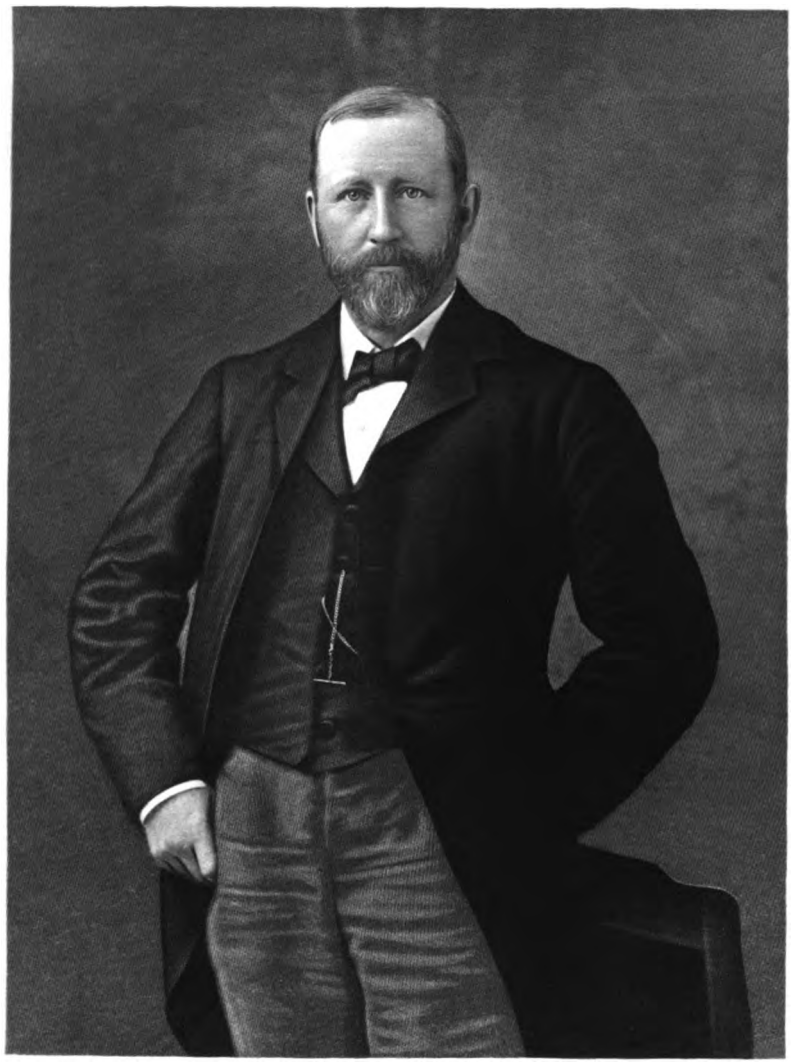

Hollis R. Bailey

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HOLLIS RUSSELL BAILEY

HOLLIS RUSSELL BAILEY, lawyer, chairman of the board of bar examiners of Massachusetts, was born in North Andover, Essex County, Massachusetts, February 24, 1852. His father, Otis Bailey, lived in the old Governor Bradstreet house, once the home of Anne Bradstreet, the first female poet of America. He was a farmer and butcher, a deacon in the Unitarian Church, held several town offices and was a man of public spirit, integrity and frugality. He married Lucinda Alden, daughter of Alden Loring and Lucinda (Briggs) Loring, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, and a descendant of Thomas Loring, of Axminster, England, who came to Hingham about 1635, and of John Alden of the *Mayflower*, 1620. James Bailey, the progenitor of the family to which Hollis Russell Bailey belongs was born in England about 1612 and came to Rowley about 1640 and his descendant, Samuel Bailey, Jr., was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 19, 1775.

Hollis Russell Bailey was a strong and active child, fond of out-door life, including fishing and hunting, and from his earliest years was constantly engaged on the farm in strenuous manual labor when not in school. He claims that this mode of life had the effect to make him strong, self-reliant, industrious and persistent. His mother's influence in these early days also made for truth, sobriety and willingness to work. His models and ideals of great men were derived from reading biographies and autobiographies and his study of Goodwin's Greek Moods and Tenses helped him in writing clear English. He was obliged to earn money while in college to meet his expenses. He attended Punchard Free School, Andover; Johnson High School, North Andover; Phillips Academy, Andover, where he was graduated in 1873, and Harvard University, where he gained his A.B. degree in 1877, LL.B. 1878, and A.M. 1879, the latter degree being given after a post-graduate year at the Harvard Law School. He also studied law with Hyde, Dickinson and Howe. Speaking of his choice of a profession he says: "I had no strong

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bent for the law. I could have pursued medicine or engineering with equal pleasure. The influence of my oldest sister, Miss Sarah Loring Bailey, largely determined my choice and first roused my ambition to seek for success in the legal profession. Outside my own family, my college associates were possibly the most helpful factors in stimulating and shaping my life."

He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1880 and began a general practice throughout New England, with an office in Boston at No. 30 Court Street. He served for a short time as private secretary to Chief Justice Horace Gray of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. He was married February 12, 1885, to Mary Persis, daughter of the Hon. Charles H. Bell and Sarah A. (Gilman) Bell, of Exeter, N. H. Her father was at one time governor of New Hampshire and United States Senator. One child was born of this marriage, Gladys Loring Bailey. They lived in Boston up to 1890 when they removed to Cambridge. He served as chairman of the City Committee of the Non-Partisan Municipal party of Cambridge, for one year, 1902; is conveyancer for the Cambridge Savings Bank; clerk of the First Church in Cambridge (Unitarian); in 1900 became a member of the board of bar examiners of Massachusetts, and in 1903 became chairman of the board. While in Harvard he was elected one of the "first eight" to the Phi Beta Kappa in 1876, and was second marshal in 1877. He was also elected to membership in the Cambridge Club; the Colonial Club of Cambridge, where he served for a time as a member of the committee on admission; the American Free Trade League; the Bailey-Bayley Family Association, serving as its president; the Bostonian Society; the American Bar Association. He left the Republican party when James G. Blaine was nominated for president in 1882, and from that time has acted with the Democratic party. His youthful athletic exercise was playing baseball and his recreation fishing and hunting. At college he was a track athlete, entering the three-mile walking race and earning second place. He failed to pass the bar examination in June, 1879, but was successful in January, 1880. He says: "Every lawyer loses some cases. I have always tried to be what is called a 'good loser.'" To young men he says: "Be honest; be truthful; be public-spirited; be tolerant; be industrious."

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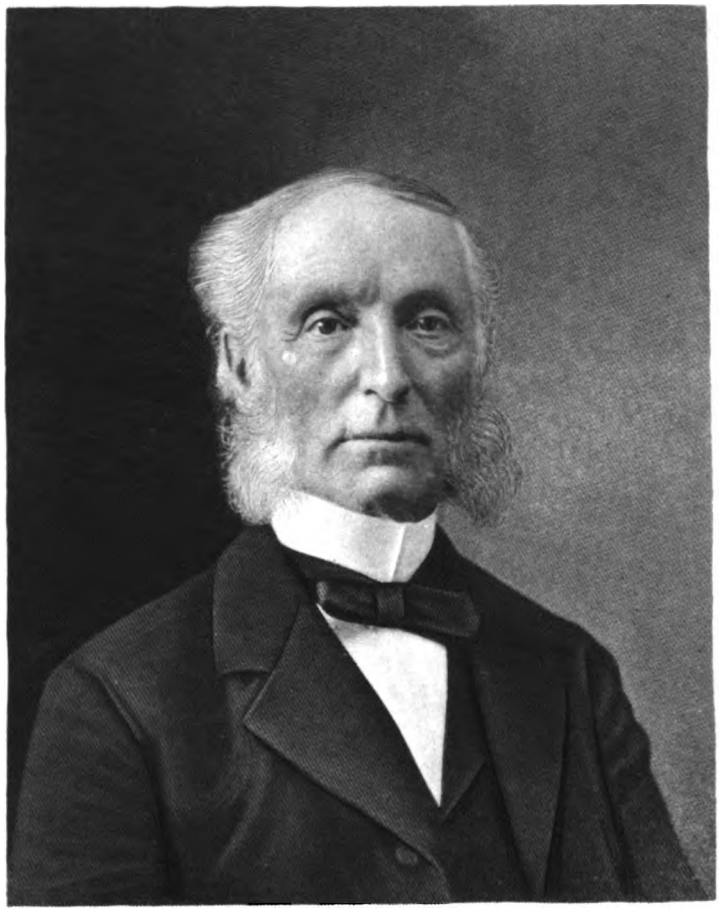

John Bascom

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JOHN BASCOM

THOMAS BOSCOMBE emigrated from England and settled in 1635 in Roxbury. As the population of the State increased his descendants went, by slow stages, farther west. In the sixth generation, Aaron Bascom, a graduate of Harvard College, was called as the first pastor to the Congregational Church in Chester, Hampshire County. Here he spent his entire life, a forceful man of the Puritanical type. He had a family of eight children. Three sons, Samuel, John and Reynolds, graduated at Williams College. John Bascom graduated in 1807, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1811. He married Laura Woodbridge, the daughter of Major Theodore Woodbridge, of the Revolutionary Army. The Woodbridges were a distinguished family of Connecticut, of long standing and especially associated with the ministry. He became a home missionary, first in Northern Pennsylvania and later in Central New York. He was located during the later years of his life at Genoa, Cayuga County. He died early, leaving a family of small children in straitened circumstances. After a little, the family left its country home and removed to the adjoining village of Ludlowville. The daughters were Harriet, Mary and Cornelia. The son, the subject of this sketch, was John. Mary was unusually ambitious and pushing. She secured admission to the Willard Seminary, Troy, paying expenses, according to the custom of the school, by the proceeds of instruction given later. She secured the admission of her two sisters, and all three taught for a series of years in the South. They made the way open and easy for the education of their younger brother.

John was born in Genoa, May 1, 1827. He prepared for college at Homer Academy, of which his sister Mary was at that time the woman principal. The widowhood of his mother and the limited resources of the family gave him, in all his earlier years, an abundance of work at home. The local libraries of New York, just being established by the State, served him an excellent turn. He graduated

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at Williams in 1849, in a large class, which has produced able men. He spent the first year after graduation in Hoosick Falls as principal of Ball Seminary. The second year was spent in the study of law at Rochester; and the third in Auburn Theological Seminary. He was then called to a tutorship at Williams, which he occupied one year and part of the succeeding year. His eyes then failed him, and it required a half dozen years before he gained even a partial use of them. He completed his theological course at Andover, and was invited to the professorship of rhetoric at Williams in 1855. This position he held for nineteen years, and was then called to the presidency of the University of Wisconsin, where he remained between thirteen and fourteen years. Finding the duties more burdensome than he could bear, he resigned in 1887 and returned to Williams, where he has since given instruction in political and social subjects.

He married Abbie, the daughter of Rev. Sylvester Burt, of Great Barrington, in 1853. She dying shortly after, he was married to Emma Curtiss, daughter of Orren Curtiss, of Sheffield, a woman especially resourceful and aidful, and who had achieved a position as a successful teacher. They have celebrated their golden wedding. There are three living children, George, Jean and Florence, all graduates of the University of Wisconsin. Florence was the first woman to receive the degree of Ph.D. from the Johns Hopkins University, and the first to be appointed on the United States Geological Survey. She is professor of geology at Bryn Mawr College.

The earlier instruction given by Professor Bascom at Williams College was successful, but not as successful as that given at the University on subjects more congenial to his taste, those associated with psychology. On these topics he was able to make a deep and permanent impression. In his college course he was proficient in mathematics and physics. Not till senior year did he show that taste for philosophy which has been his predominating intellectual quality. He has been an extended author, chiefly under this philosophical impulse. He has published a number of books which have grown, directly or indirectly, out of the instruction given by him: a treatise on Political Economy, on Rhetoric, on Esthetics, on Psychology, — later rewritten and published as "Science of Mind" — on Ethics, on Natural Theology. In connection with his later instruction in Political Science he published "Growth of Nationality in the United States." He has added to these publications a num-

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ber of volumes expressive of his religious thought: "Science, Philosophy and Religion"; "The Philosophy of Religion"; "The Words of Christ"; "The New Theology"; "Evolution and Religion"; "the Goodness of God." The first of this series was given as a course of Lowell Lectures; the last, as lectures before the Divinity School at New Haven. The book on English Literature was also delivered as Lowell Lectures.

To these volumes he has added others prompted by his interest in philosophy: "Problems in Philosophy"; "Growth and Grades of Intelligence"; "An Historical Interpretation of Philosophy." His interest in sociology has been the outgrowth of the religious and philosophical temper and has given occasion to two volumes: "Sociology and Social Theory." These books have been chiefly published by Putnam's Sons. To these more lengthy works he has added more than one hundred and forty published addresses and articles for quarterlies and reviews. They have all sprung from a constant study of the serious problems of life and reflection on them. His influence on young men could not but be colored by these earnest processes of thought, nor fail with many of them to be of a lasting character.

He added to fifty years of teaching the equivalent of about twelve years of ministerial work. In his earlier instruction at Williams he had charge of a church in the neighboring town of Pownal. The open spaces in these occupations were covered by writing. Not being a man of robust endurance he maintained his health and discharged his duties by promptitude, rigid temperance and much activity in the open air. His relaxations were gardening, tramping, riding — many miles on horseback.

Starting with a severe orthodox faith he occupied his life in reshaping it, not to suit the times, but to meet the growing knowledge of the world. Though he encountered the sharp, nipping atmosphere which comes to those who change their religious views more rapidly than their neighbors, he has maintained his connection with the Congregational Church, suffering no open censure.

His chief educational work and personal labor has been in philosophy. Starting with intuitionalism, he has been led to interpret, correct and expand it in direct contact with the facts of the world. His chief merit lies in this reconciliation of empiricism with the rational insight of the mind, yielding neither element to the other. While his composition, much of it philosophical, cannot be said to

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be popular, his spoken words have met with much acceptance. His habit of mind has chiefly prepared him for close contact with intelligent and earnest students.

He has paid little attention to degrees, or to membership in clubs and societies. The degree of D.D. was given him by the College of Iowa, and the degree of LL.D. by Amherst, Williams and Wisconsin.

He has been able to show that a Puritan can change his opinions without forgetting his Puritanic strain; that a religious man can be constantly busy in shaping his beliefs and lose no particle of faith; that a philosopher may occupy himself with suiting his principles to the growing revelations of human conduct and thereby forfeit no sense of the value and reliability of truth, which lies in this changeable conformity of our conceptions to the world which embraces us.

His first vote was cast in connection with the Free Soil party. He was a zealous supporter of the Republican party and remained in connection with it till it seemed to him to have drifted off into general and personal politics. He then claimed the liberty of a Mugwump, more frequently voting with the Prohibitionists. He has been indifferent to no reform, but has come to understand how slow the pace of the world is and must necessarily be.

He has always been interested in town affairs and was for a considerable period on the school committee. During this service the districts were reformed, new school buildings erected and general methods improved. He was active in securing the Greylock Reservation, and since its commencement has been chairman of the Greylock Commission. He has also been attentive to village improvement; helping to organize and maintain the association for that object. While he has not sought official work, he has brought an intelligent, critical temper to social relations, aiding those who conceived of them as a Kingdom of Heaven to be framed into, and built upon, the world. He has striven to correct theory by practice, and to give scope and force to practice by the over-shadowing encouragement and guidance of theory.

His word to young men is: "Attach more importance to the quality of your work than to its reward. Be not unduly distressed by hard work; hard work is, for the most part, the school of manhood. Do not barter intellectual freedom for any form of emolument, intellectual freedom means personal power, emolument at the most means a recognition of that power."

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James A. Bigelow.

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SAMUEL AUGUSTUS [illegible]

SAMUEL AUGUS[illegible] years with the [illegible] have been inter[illegible] ...ade because they [illegible] ...nefit them, and they [illegible] ...ice. He is a pro[illegible] ...agues for every [illegible] ...ferred upon him. [illegible] ...siness world, which [illegible] ...the universal este[illegible] ...the country. Over [illegible] ...him preeminence as an expert [illegible]

He was brought up at [illegible] Enjoying as he did a life of [illegible] ...e naturally [illegible] most to his liking. His ad[illegible] ...spirit soon disclose[illegible] resources within his reac[illegible] ...indulged his redundancy of [illegible] health and spirits in ou[illegible] ...orts and with the presence of youth investigated the [illegible] ...al realm. His experiments with tools delighted and entertained him.

Mr. Bigelow inherits the marked business characteristics of the father whose name he bears. Samuel Bigelow, the father, who was largely interested in real estate, was a very successful man. He was accredited as possessing marked shrewdness and discernment. He was born August 22, 1807, and lived until October 11, 1901. His earliest ancestor, who came to this country and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1630, was John Bigelow. Mr. Samuel Augustus Bigelow's mother was Anna Jane (Brooks) Bigelow, who was a decendant from Captain Brooks, who came to America and settled in Concord, Massachusetts, about 1630. Mr. Bigelow's ancestors were represented in many of the Colonial Wars, and continued through each succeeding generation to respond to their country's call. At Lexington and Bunker Hill their names were

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James A. Bigelow.

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SAMUEL AUGUSTUS BIGELOW

SAMUEL AUGUSTUS BIGELOW has been connected for many years with the hardware industry of America. Many men have been interested in his views and ideas concerning the trade because they have felt that his influence was to eventually benefit them, and they have learned to trust and depend upon his advice. He is a pioneer in the business, and wisely chosen by his colleagues for every position of honor or importance that they have conferred upon him. The golden anniversary of his career in the business world, which occurred on October 12, 1905, was a testimony to the universal esteem in which he is held by his friends all over the country. Over fifty years of uninterrupted experience gives him preeminence as an expert in his line.

He was brought up at Nonantum Vale on the Faneuil estate. Enjoying as he did a life of freedom he naturally sought what was most to his liking. His adventurous spirit soon disclosed to him the resources within his reach. He indulged his redundancy of good health and spirits in out-of-door sports and with the presage of youth investigated the mechanical realm. His experiments with tools delighted and entertained him.

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recognized as belonging to the heroes who were famous in the history of those times. The records of the State of Massachusetts show these families to have been prominent in law, medicine and as merchants.

The date of Mr. Samuel Augustus Bigelow's birth is November 26, 1838. His native city is Charlestown, Massachusetts. His mother, so highly esteemed for her gentleness and sincerity, was always his best authority in distinguishing between right and wrong, and her influence is a lasting legacy which she early bequeathed to him. To her example and advice, he refers in the most glowing terms, and asserts that "they have always been a guiding influence for all that is good." His education was obtained in the public schools of Brighton, which now forms a part of Boston. He finished the high school course, and prepared himself for further advancement in a college course, but his desire to mingle in the business world asserted itself, and he gave up the idea of going to college. In the year 1855 he entered the hardware house of Eaton & Palmer, then located on Congress Street, Boston. He worked in the capacity of errand boy, shipper and general assistant in the office, doing whatever he undertook with accuracy and despatch. His attitude was always one of confidence that he would succeed in whatsoever he attempted. In 1856 this firm consolidated with Lovett & Wellington, forming the house of Eaton, Lovett & Wellington. Mr. Bigelow was the only clerk in the old house that remained with the new. He was radiant with hope, and although he started on only fifty dollars per year, and worked for three years with an increase to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per year, he soon became a prosperous salesman, and the time sped rapidly until 1864, when the firm of Homer, Bishop & Company was founded in which he became a partner in 1866. He traveled for eight years over the states of Vermont and New Hampshire, making many stanch and reliable friends and establishing a large and profitable business, much of which remains in connection with his present company. It was in the fall of 1872, when the appalling conflagration of Boston destroyed every jobbing hardware house in the city, that the firm of Homer, Bishop & Company, was dissolved, and the new firm of Macomber, Bigelow & Dowse was founded. Through necessity they were forced to occupy chambers in Batterymarch Street, as there were no available quarters on the ground floor left after the fire. In 1873 Mr. Bigelow assumed

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exclusive control of the buying department, and through his general sagacity and courteous bearing he has greatly enhanced the opportunities of the business, and formed for it a valuable circle of friends who hold him in highest respect. In 1884 John F. Macomber retired on account of illness, and the new firm of Bigelow & Dowse was founded, composed of Samuel A. Bigelow and Charles F. Dowse. In 1894 this firm was incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as the Bigelow & Dowse Company, which still continues. One night in January, 1903, the business house of the firm, which had prospered so steadily and surely, was destroyed by fire, but Mr. Bigelow and his partner were not long in mastering the situation. In temporary quarters they were soon in a position to fill all their orders which poured in upon them from their old customers as uninterruptedly as though nothing had interfered with their fulfilment. Such was the confidence established with their customers and the manufacturers, that but little depression was caused by the catastrophe, and almost immediately their new store was rebuilt on the old site and filled with a new and complete stock.

A meeting of a few hardware jobbers in 1893 resulted in the New England Iron & Hardware Association of which Mr. Bigelow was elected first president. He established the precedent of holding office only one year, which custom still prevails. He was then chosen to represent the Association in the Boston Associated Board of Trade. In this capacity he served until 1899, when he was again elected to the Boston Associated Board of Trade, completing his term in October, 1903. In 1894 he was the only representative from New England at that first meeting at Cleveland, out of which grew the National Hardware Association. At that meeting he was elected a member of the executive committee, which office he held continuously, with the exception of one year, until the meeting in Atlantic City in November, 1903. There he was elected president. He had expressed a wish that his services be exempt from this responsibility, but the overwhelming earnestness of the members of the association and of his many friends from near and far who were present, prevailed, and he quickly rose to the occasion with his response of generous acquiescence to their wishes, and assumed the duties and honors pressed upon him with a gracefulness and willingness that endeared him to the hearts of all assembled. He made

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many intimate and lasting friendships as president and member of the executive committee. He was reelected president in 1904. In 1905 he was elected a permanent member of the Advisory Board. Mr. Bigelow has seen many changes and evolutions in the hardware trade, and settled many problems for himself and others that tended to elevate its standard. He states that the hardware man's limited sphere has enlarged until now, "he has more need to use his head than his hands" to make his business successful. Mr. Bigelow belongs to the Republican party, to which he has always remained loyal. He is one of the founders of the Anvil Club, afterwards changed to the Hardware Buyers Association; also master of the lodge of Eleusis; a member of the Eastern Yacht Club; Exchange Club; Athletic Club and others. He married Miss Ella H. Brown, daughter of Harriet B. and Seth E. Brown, on November 7, 1867. Their only child is Samuel Lawrence Bigelow, now a professor of chemistry. Mr. Bigelow states that his motto in life is to "Follow the Golden Rule."

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M. C. D. Borden

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MATHEW C. D. BORDEN

MATHEW C. D. BORDEN, cotton manufacturer, was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, July 18, 1842. His father, Colonel Richard Borden, was a son of Thomas and Mary (Hathaway) Borden, grandson of Thomas and Lydia (Durfee) Borden, who were the founders of the family in Fall River, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Richard Borden, the immigrant, who was born in Borden, Kent, England, where the family first settled A.D. 1090, and with his brother, John Borden, came to New England in 1635 and settled in Portsmouth Island, Rhode Island Colony, in 1638. His son Mathew was the first white child born in that settlement. Colonel Richard Borden was born in Freetown, now Fall River, April 12, 1795, became the owner of a flourishing grist-mill in that town and in company with Bradford Durfee, a ship-builder, engaged in building and equipping sailing vessels. The iron and wood used in constructing the vessels were both worked out in their yards. This enterprise resulted, in 1821, in the formation of the Fall River Iron Works Company. Associated with Richard Borden and Bradford Durfee in the business of manufacturing iron, building sailing vessels and shipping and trading with Providence and other neighboring ports were Holder Borden, David Anthony, William Valentine, Joseph Butler and Abram and Isaac Wilkinson, of Providence. The original capital stock of $24,000 was depleted soon after the inauguration of the enterprise by the withdrawal of $6,000, invested by the Wilkinsons, and the remaining partners ran on with $18,000 capital. In 1825 the association was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts with a capital of $200,000, increased in 1845 to $960,000. This increase was taken from the earnings of the business and still left of the earnings not so applied, $500,000. All of this had resulted from the use of the $18,000 originally paid in as capital stock. This result was largely due to the skill and foresight of Colonel Richard Borden, the agent and treasurer from the beginning.

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The Iron Works Company was thus enabled to become one of the largest stockholders in the Wautuppa Reservoir Company, organized in 1826; in the Troy Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company; the Fall River Manufactory; in the Annawan Mill, which it built in 1825; in the American Print Works, leasing to that corporation the buildings they had erected in 1834; in the Metacomet Mill, built in 1846; in the Fall River Railroad, opened in 1846; in the Bay State Steamboat Line, established in 1847; in the Fall River Gas Works, built in 1847, besides buildings erected in various parts of the city leased to manufacturers and others.

Colonel Borden inspired the building, in 1827, of the first steamboat, the *Hancock*, run between Fall River and Providence, Rhode Island, to which line the *King Philip* was added in 1832, the *Bradford Durfee* in 1845 and the *Richard Borden* in 1874. He also constructed various branch railroads to benefit the trade of Fall River, including the Cape Cod Railroad from Middleborough to Cape Cod, subsequently absorbed by the Old Colony Railroad Company. In 1847, with his brother Jefferson, he organized the Bay State Steamboat Company with a capital of $300,000, built the *Bay State* and chartered the *Massachusetts*, building the *Empire State* in 1848, and the *Metropolis* in 1854. This was the beginning of the Fall River Line, which was absorbed by the Old Colony Railroad Company through Colonel Borden's suggestion and approval.

In 1834, in cooperation with Jefferson and Holder Borden and the Durfees, he organized the American Print Works Company and the works were enlarged in 1840 and the output doubled. In 1857 the business was incorporated and Colonel Borden was made president of the corporation, the Bay State Print Works being added to the plant in 1858. In December, 1864, the buildings of the print works were destroyed by fire entailing a loss of $2,000,000, but were speedily rebuilt.

In 1874 Colonel Borden died, his death following on the disasters felt by the business of Fall River on account of the panic of 1873. This necessitated the first contribution of new capital to the Borden enterprises, for the profits of the business had furnished the capital used up to that time, including the great fire loss. In 1879 the corporation was obliged to ask favors from creditors, and at the same time Mathew C. D. Borden who had been the New York City

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agent came to the front in conjunction with his brother Thomas J. Borden, as responsible for the future guidance of the business of the Print Works. In 1886 Thomas J. disposed of his interest to his brother and Mathew C. D. Borden became the sole owner of the great property. He at once added to the business of printing, that of manufacturing the cloths to be printed, and thus became independent of the exactions of print-cloth manufacturers. For this purpose he utilized the unused property of the Fall River Iron Works Company, on which the print works stood, and he at the same time secured control of the water privileges which the charter of the Iron Works Company embraced by purchasing a controlling interest in the stock of that company. To meet the future exigencies he also secured control of contiguous land by purchase, thus securing deep water and dock privileges on his own property. In 1889 he built Mill No. 1. In 1892 he built Mill No. 2. Mill No. 3 arose in 1893; No. 4 in 1894. The four mills afforded a floor space of 840,000 square feet; were equipped with 265,000 spindles, 7700 looms and 375 cards turning out 53,000 pieces of cloth per week, spun and woven from 1000 bales of cotton. This plant at present, 1908, includes seven mills with 13,057 looms and 459,000 spindles. From this immense plant he produced calicoes which established the market prices of the world for that class of goods, and he was at once independent of any combination print-cloth manufacturers could make, as he could sell at a less cost than any other printer in the United States, which came to mean in the world.

The achievements and benefactions of this remarkable man are best described in the work accomplished which testifies to the power that wrought so much and so well.

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FRANKLIN CARTER

FRANKLIN CARTER was born in Waterbury, Connecticut. His father, Preserve Woods Carter, was a native of Wolcott, Connecticut; born November 14, 1799, died February 1, 1859. His mother was Ruth Wells Holmes. The grandfathers were Preserve Carter and Israel Holmes. His early ancestors, Hopkinses and Judds, came from England, the Hopkinses settling in the neighborhood of Boston about the middle of the seventeenth century. The father, Preserve Woods Carter, was a manufacturer, puritanic in his convictions and actions. In early life the subject of this sketch was occupied with the customary work of a New England lad, caring somewhat for the garden and contributing his share to the ongoing of the family life. He owes much, both intellectually and spiritually, to the influence of his mother; also to a saintly half sister, Esther S. Humisston, who drew him closely to herself. The character of his youth is expressed in the books which quickened his purposes during his school life, Todd's "Student's Manual," Beecher's "Lectures to Young Men," and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" and other similar writings.

He fitted for college at Phillips Academy (Andover), spent nearly two years at Yale College, and leaving that institution because of physical weakness was graduated at Williams in 1862. He received the degrees M.A. and Ph.D. from Williams, and the degree of LL.D. in 1904; the degree of A.M. from Jefferson 1864, and Yale 1874; LL.D. Union 1881, Yale 1901, and South Carolina College 1905.

Home influence concurred with personal associations and early companionship to make him a teacher. This employment also promised a successful line of labor. He received the appointment of professor of the Latin Language and Literature at Williams College in 1863 and went immediately to Europe where he spent eighteen months in study. This position he held until 1872. Then he became professor of the German Language in Yale, spent another year in Germany and remained at Yale until 1881. His departure

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Franklin Carter

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from Yale was greatly regretted and he received numerous letters from the most eminent men connected with that university urging him to continue his work in New Haven. But he regarded it as his duty to accept the presidency of Williams, his alma mater, and held this position for twenty years, until 1901. His resignation of the presidency closed his work as an instructor, with the exception of lectures on Theism delivered for several years at Williams.

His career as president of Williams College was one of distinguished success, as is evident from the following statement taken from the letter addressed to him by the faculty of the college in June, 1901.

"In comparing the state of the college to-day with that of twenty years ago we find that the invested capital has been nearly quadrupled, and that half a million of dollars (actually $675,000) in addition has been expended in new buildings and real estate; that the number of students has increased by sixty-three per cent., the number of instructors by over one hundred per cent. In consequence of these changes and of the enlargement and enrichment of the courses of study the opportunities for instruction have been greatly improved, while at the same time the standard of scholarship has been gradually raised."

Extracts from the resolutions adopted by the trustees are here added:

"The trustees desire to communicate to President Carter and to place on record the profound and grateful appreciation of the ability, faithfulness, high aims and whole-hearted devotion with which for twenty years in the midst of many difficulties he has spent himself in the review of our beloved alma mater. As a loyal son he has freely given her his best. He has been a skilful and inspiring teacher, and a wise and conscientious leader, seeking always the truest interests and zealous for all the noblest traditions and loftiest ideals of the college.

"No hasty experiments have been tried; no obstinate adherence to outgrown methods has been insisted upon, but the college has been at once generously conservative and truthfully progressive. In all this the trustees gratefully recognize the usefulness, scholarly aims and love of good learning with which he has presided over the college.

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"Great changes have been wrought in society during the past twenty years, especially in respect to religious beliefs and experiences. But though outward manifestations have greatly altered, the conviction abides that under President Carter's administration the college has been steadily loyal to the great essentials of faith and conduct. This is a supreme thing and awakens the gratitude not only of the trustees but of the great body of the alumni."

Similar resolutions were passed by the society of New York alumni, by the larger general body of the alumni, by the undergraduates, and by special classes.

He was appointed a member of the Massachusetts Board of Education in 1897, and was chosen presidential elector of the First Massachusetts District in 1896. While rendering many incidental services to his town and State, the great bulk of his labor has been educational.

He published a text-book, "Goethe's Iphigenie," when teaching at Yale in 1878; and a life of Mark Hopkins in 1892. He has also furnished numerous newspaper and mazagine articles. He is a member of the American Oriental Society; American Philological Society; Modern Language Association; University Club of New York; Colonial Society of Massachusetts, and Fellow of the American Academy. He was president of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society for many years; was elected president in 1896 of the Clarke School for Deaf Mutes, which position he still holds, and was the first president of the Modern Language Association of America. He was also for many years trustee of Andover Theological Seminary and is still a director of the Berkshire Industrial Farm and deeply interested in its work. He is a member of the Republican party, and has from youth been connected with the Congregational Church. He is a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The amusements with which he has relaxed this active life have been golf, fishing and horseback-riding.

He married February 24, 1863, Sarah, daughter of C. D. and E. L. Kingsbury. There have been four children of this union. Edward P. is a physician in Cleveland. Alice R. was married to Paul C. Ransom, head-master of the Adirondack-Florida School. The youngest son, Franklin, is a graduate of Yale, both from the academical and law departments.

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Dr. Carter has been much in earnest in his handling of life, and very desirous of making the important labors with which he has been connected successful and useful. In this effort he has spared no exertion, and has shown conspicuous ability. As a teacher and executive officer he has been characterized by insight, comprehension and push. His labors have been large, especially for a man not possessed of a strong physical constitution. He was self-denying in personal expenditure, and anxious to understand and relieve the pain and misery of his fellow men. These were the methods and purposes which he strove to impress on young men. But he believed strongly in the value of culture for its own sake. He writes for the readers of this work: "I should advise every young man to take up early in life, whatever the main line of profession or business is to be, one auxiliary object of thought and interest, and carry it on with energy until the end. It might be the study of flowers or birds, or the collection of engravings or early editions of the eminent writers, or chemical investigation, or even the playing of one musical instrument, some pursuit, at least partly intellectual, which should come in as a source of recreation and enjoyment apart from the main work of the day. Nothing promotes more pleasantly the usefulness of life than devotion to some such pursuit. If our successful men commonly cultivated some such interest in the home, it would greatly broaden social relations and add much to the influence guiding the children into a serene mastery of themselves. And when the main business is laid down, it would bring delight to the 'last days,' and help to make them truly 'the best.'"

The death of Mrs. Carter broke up the home. He was married a second time on February 10, 1908, to Mrs. Frederic Leake, widow of Frederic Leake and daughter of the late Dr. H. L. Sabin of Williamstown. He still continues his lectures on Theism in the college and resides in Williamstown several months in the year.

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GEORGE WHITEFIELD CHADWICK

GEORGE WHITEFIELD CHADWICK, student of music in Boston and Germany, organist, composer, conductor and teacher of music, director of the New England Conservatory of Music, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, November 13, 1854. His father, Alonzo Chadwick, was a schoolmaster and afterward a business man in Lawrence. His Revolutionary ancestor was Edmund Chadwick, of New Hampshire, a soldier at Bunker Hill. His mother died when he was an infant.

He was passionately fond of music from his childhood. He attended the public schools of Lawrence, to which place his father removed after the death of his wife and gave up school teaching for business affairs. When he was eighteen years old he went to Boston to study music under Eugene Thayer, having already developed a remarkable talent for the piano and organ. He studied under Thayer for three years, and in 1876 went to Olivet College Conservatory of Music, Olivet, Michigan (established two years before), as professor of Piano, Organ and Theory. He remained at Olivet one year, when he went to Germany and studied at Leipzig under Jadassohn and Reinecke, 1877–78, and at Munich under Rheinberger, 1878–79. His first overture: "Rip Van Winkle" he composed just before he left Leipzig, and he was honored by its performance at a Conservatory concert.

He returned to Boston in 1880 and his overture was given at a Handel and Haydn festival in that city, Mr. Chadwick conducting. He was at once made instructor in harmony and composition at the New England Conservatory of Music, and in 1881 he conducted the music of Œdipus in both Boston and New York. In 1887 he was selected as conductor of the Boston Orchestral Club and in 1890 became conductor of the Springfield Festival Association. On the organization of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1891 he was selected to compose the music of the Ode to be used at the dedication of the buildings of the Exposition at the open-

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G. J. F. Chadwick

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ing of the Fair. He submitted his "Symphony in F Major" in competition for the three hundred dollar prize offered by the National Conservatory of Leipzig to be contested in New York, and he won the prize. He composed the music for the comic opera "Tabasco" presented by the Cadet Corps in Boston in 1894.

On the resignation of Carl Faelten as director of the New England Conservatory of Music in 1897, Mr. Chadwick was selected as his successor and he still holds the position. In 1897 he received degree of M.A. from Yale and in 1905 LL.D from Tufts. He was elected as one of the vice-presidents to membership in the Institution of Art and Science; in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and of St. Botolph Club, Boston. His recreation he found in yachting, tennis and bicycling. He is the author of: "A Treatise on Harmony" (1897), which had in 1904 passed through ten editions. His choral work includes the following pieces: "The Vikings' Last Voyage"; "Phœnix Expirans"; "The Lily Nymph"; "The Lovely Rosabelle"; "The Pilgrims' Hymn"; "Judith," a lyric drama, and "Noël," a Christmas Pastoral, composed for the Litchfield County (Connecticut) University Club. His orchestral works besides "Rip Van Winkle," "Euterpe," "Adonais," "Thalia and Melpomene" overtures, are three symphonies, two suites, a symphonic poem "Cleopatra," his symphonic sketches for orchestra, and twelve songs from Arlo Bates's "Told in the Gate," besides many songs, pianoforte pieces and choruses for mixed and female voices.

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CALEB CHASE

THE career of Caleb Chase presents a happy combination of the work of an old-school Boston merchant with that of a Twentieth Century business man. Born of Cape Cod stock, he inherited the pluck and energy and integrity characteristic of that sea-going section of New England.

He was born in Harwich, Massachusetts, December 11, 1831. His father was Job Chase, a shipowner and seafaring man in early life, who afterward kept a country store in Harwich until about twenty years of his death, which occurred at the ripe age of eighty-nine. He was a public-spirited man of more than local influence, one of the original stockholders of the old Yarmouth Bank, and prominent in the public enterprises of his day. Mr. Chase's mother was Phœbe (Winslow) Chase.

Caleb Chase was educated in the public schools of Harwich, and early went to work in his father's store, where he remained until he reached his twenty-fourth year. But he was not the type of man to live out his life and satisfy his ambitions in a Cape Cod country store. Striking out for himself, he came to Boston and entered the employ of Anderson Sargent & Company, at that time a leading dry goods house of the city. After about five years with this firm, during which he traveled in its interests, first through the towns of Cape Cod, and later in the West, he became connected with the wholesale grocery house of Claflin, Saville & Company, beginning in September, 1859. He remained with this house until January, 1864, shortly after which he engaged in business for himself as a member of the firm of Carr, Chase & Raymond then formed. In 1871 this firm was succeeded by Chase, Raymond & Ayer, and in 1878 the present house of Chase & Sanborn was organized for the importation and distribution of teas and coffees exclusively. Mr. Chase has been for many years the head of this house, which ranks among the largest importing and distributing tea and coffee houses in America. Large branch houses are also established in Montreal and Chicago.

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CALEB CHASE

Mr. Chase's name is widely known through the remarkable success of the business house which he formed, and of which he is justly proud. It is in his business that a fine combination of integrity and enterprise has found scope. Naturally conservative, he has ever been jealous of his own good name, and of the reputation of everything with which he might be connected. This conservatism and integrity has helped to make the firm name the synonym for business honor. With integrity, Mr. Chase has coupled a rare spirit of enterprise which has enabled him to seize the opportunity for business success opened by modern legitimate advertising. He knew his goods were right, and he wanted all the world to know it. The Boston merchant of the old school was honest, but he was not always enterprising.

Mr. Chase is a Unitarian in religion and a liberal supporter of that faith. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and while he has often been urged to seek public office, he has invariably declined, preferring to devote his leisure to his home and his energies to his extensive business interests. He is a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery and a member of the Algonquin Club.

Caleb Chase has not been a mere money-maker. He has made money that he might use it. While he has been modest to the verge of timidity in allowing the use of his name, he has for many years lived with an open hand for every good cause. His benefactions have been wide and very generous. While he is extremely reticent, he is known to have been one of the early benefactors of the Franklin Square House, and a generous giver to the churches of his town, and to the American Unitarian Association.

He was married in 1866 to Miss Salome Boyles, of Thomaston, Maine. They have no children.

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GUY WILBUR COX

GUY WILBUR COX was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, January 19, 1871. His father, Charles Edson Cox, born December 16, 1847, now retired, is a man of high moral character in business and in private life. The mother of Guy W. Cox is Evelyn M. (Randall) Cox. His grandparents were Walter B. Cox (1816–1878) and Nancy (Nutter) Cox, and Thomas B. Randall (1807–1848), and Mary (Pickering) Randall. He is a descendant from Moses Cox, who came from England about 1640 and settled in Hampton, New Hampshire; on his mother's side from John Pickering, who came from England as early as 1633 and settled at Strawberry Bank, now Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The Pickering family has had a prominent place in the history of New Hampshire from the time of Capt. John Pickering, who settled at Portsmouth in 1636, from whom all of that name are descended. In 1680 he was a member of the first assembly held in New Hampshire, and in 1690 he was a delegate to the convention which prepared a constitution for the colony.

Guy Wilbur Cox had an early taste for music and mathematics. He was able without special difficulty to gratify his desire for a college education. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He held in college high rank in general scholarship, especially in the classics, sciences and mathematics, and was valedictorian of his class. In regular course he received the degree of Master of Arts. He was appointed a teacher in the Manchester High School, where he gave instruction in Chemistry and Physics. He held that position from 1893–94. From 1896–99 he was an instructor in the Boston Evening High School. By his own preference he chose the profession of the law for his life-work. His circumstances and the varied influences which surrounded him confirmed his choice. He entered the Law School of the Boston University, where he graduated 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Law, Magna Cum Laude. He was at once admitted to the Bar

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of Suffolk County, and became a partner in the law firm of Butler, Cox & Murchie. He entered upon his profession with his inherited and characteristic energy, and he has been rewarded with the success which he has earned. He has continued in his practice, giving special attention to insurance and corporation law and to the laws relating to street railways. His field has been broad and his professional calling has given full exercise to his talent and wide training. Mr. Cox regards the influence of home, of contact with men in active life, of school, of private study, of early companionship, all as having a strong influence upon his own success in life.

He is a Republican in politics and has been honored by election to public office, where he has rendered good service which has been recognized. In 1902 he was elected a member of the City Council of Boston from Ward 10. He was chosen a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1903–04, and in 1906–07 a member of the State Senate from the Fifth Suffolk District. In the House of Representatives he was a member of the important committee on cities, and took a leading part in its deliberations and in the advocacy of its recommendations. He was also a member of the special committee on the relation of employers and employees. In the Senate he was chairman of the committees on election laws, metropolitan affairs, and taxation, and a member of the committee on education and military affairs. At the close of the session of 1907 he was made chairman of the State commission on taxation, appointed to consider the whole subject of taxation and to revise and codify the laws relating thereto. At a later time he was appointed by the governor, chairman of the committee to represent the state at the National Tax Conference. His legal knowledge and ability have in this way had their natural extension in a wise and serviceable citizenship. His rare training and experience have the promise of continued employment for the benefit of the public service.

Mr. Cox is connected with numerous societies: The Dartmouth Alumni Association; the University Club of Boston; the Wollaston Club; the Republican League Club; the New Hampshire Club; the Order of Odd Fellows; the Phi Beta Kappa and others. He finds recreation in golf and music. He resides at the Hotel Westminster, Boston.

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WINTHROP MURRAY CRANE

A PUBLIC man who has stepped at once into a commanding position in Washington, and yet whose national career has scarcely begun, is Winthrop Murray Crane, senator from Massachusetts. Though long a leader in the executive councils of the Republican party, Mr. Crane was known to the country at large chiefly as a notably wise and successful governor of Massachusetts, until his entrance into the Senate Chamber to fill the place left vacant by the death of the venerable George F. Hoar in 1904. No senator of this generation has grown more rapidly in solid influence and enduring fame within the first years of service.

Mr. Crane is a fine exemplification of the truth that many of the ablest and most sagacious public men of to-day are products not of the law but of exact, practical business. He was a manufacturer by profession when he entered upon public life, and he had been steadily engaged since boyhood in this calling, a heritage from his fathers. It was his grandfather, Zenas Crane, who had founded the first paper-mill in western Massachusetts. In 1801 this pioneer, who had learned his trade in the mill of his brother at Newton Lower Falls, near Boston, and at Worcester, established by the clear waters of the Housatonic a new industry in the town of Dalton. Forty years later he transferred his business to his sons, Zenas Marshall and James Brewster Crane, who were his partners.

Winthrop Murray Crane is the youngest son of Zenas Marshall Crane and of his wife Louise Fanny (Loomis) Crane. He was born in Dalton, Massachusetts, on April 23, 1853, and educated in the Dalton schools and in Williston Seminary in Easthampton, Massachusetts. At seventeen he began to work in his father's paper-mill, which was an important concern. The Crane paper, made with honest thoroughness and the most painstaking skill, had won the highest reputation in America. It was the handiwork of this firm which was utilized by the Treasury Department, and while a very young man Mr. Crane himself went to Washington to demonstrate

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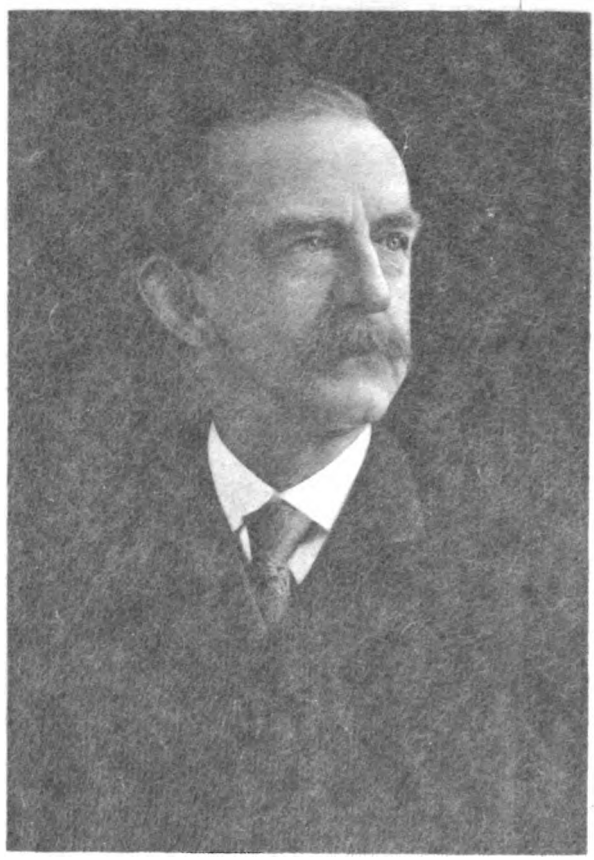

W. Murray Crane.

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the value of the silk thread in this government paper production. The secret of the success which the Crane business had achieved was that its managers had been consummate masters of their art and had given close personal attention to every process of their industry. Mr. Crane himself, as a young man, knew every detail of the business, and, as in the days of his fathers, every item of the work was done on honor. The Crane family added woolen manufacturing and other interests to its original occupation of the paper industry. The relation of these able and far-sighted manufacturers to their employees was the ideal one of friends, counselors and benefactors. There was an ever-present sense of comradeship, of genuine, whole-hearted cooperation. This relation has remained to the present day.

Winthrop Murray Crane from his youth has been an interested and active Republican. Long ago his wisdom in counsel came to be recognized by the leaders of the Republican organization in Massachusetts. Years before he himself had entered public life it was a fact that no important step in party management in his own State was taken without his approval. Soon his fame as a sagacious political leader and manager extended to broader fields.

In 1892 Mr. Crane, though averse to official position of any kind, was elected a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention in Minneapolis which renominated President Harrison, and he was chosen as the Massachusetts member of the Republican National Committee. In that circle of keen, practical, sagacious men, his remarkable ability gained prompt recognition. In 1896 and again in 1904 Mr. Crane was reelected the Massachusetts representative in the national organization. In these same years he was again a delegate at large to the Republican National Conventions. Meanwhile at home Mr. Crane had steadily advanced to posts of commanding leadership. He was nominated and elected lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, serving as such with the honored and lamented Governor Roger Wolcott in 1897, 1898 and 1899. Then Mr. Crane himself was nominated and elected governor for three successive terms, for 1900, 1901 and 1902. He gave the State a memorable administration.

The Massachusetts state government has been a good and sound one for many years. Its policy has been liberal and progressive. Many important metropolitan improvements have been carried

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through, and though these have all been amply justified, yet the cumulative cost of them had begun to be a serious burden when Governor Crane became chief executive. The State debt had increased from $6,140,000 in 1896 to $16,869,000 in 1900. In his inaugural address in that year, Governor Crane, speaking of the various items of indebtedness, said: "It will be found in almost every instance that the object is a worthy one, and I have no doubt that the Commonwealth has received full value for the moneys expended," but he added, "The question for us to consider, however, is not the propriety of past expenditures, but how to take heed of the conditions which now confront us. The Commonwealth needs a breathing-space for financial recuperation."

This needful breathing-space Governor Crane, with his prestige as a man of business, readily secured. His administration was characterized by prudence in financial affairs, rigid scrutiny of new undertakings and yet encouragement of all that were essential to the well-being of the Commonwealth. His influence with the Legislature was extraordinary, and his breadth of view and gracious, conciliatory temper so impressed the people of the State that the minority party made only the most perfunctory opposition to his reelection.

Retiring from the governorship after the accustomed three terms, at the end of 1902, Mr. Crane returned to the management of his great manufacturing industries in Berkshire County. There he was engaged when, after the death of Senator George F. Hoar, in October, 1904, Governor Bates appointed him to fill the vacancy in Washington. This choice was so natural and merited that it won at once the unanimous approval of the Commonwealth. It might fairly be said of Mr. Crane that he had no rival, because the men who might have been his rivals recognized his preeminent qualifications for the post and his rich deserving of its honors and responsibilities.

Senator Crane took his seat on December 6, 1904. In the following January he was duly elected by the Massachusetts Legislature to fill out the term of Mr. Hoar, which expired March 3, 1907. The Legislature, on January 15, 1907, elected Mr. Crane senator from Massachusetts for the full six-year term, from 1907 to 1913. Several members of the opposing party in both branches of the General Court cast their ballots with the Republicans for the election of Mr. Crane as

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senator — a distinction unusual in the annals of the Commonwealth.

Before he became a senator there had come tempting opportunities to Mr. Crane to enter the national service in Washington. When Secretary Gage resigned the Treasury portfolio in December, 1901, President Roosevelt was desirous that he should be succeeded by the sagacious governor of Massachusetts. This Mr. Crane felt obliged to decline. He could not then easily arrange a transfer of the control of his manufacturing industries which had long held important connections with the Federal government.

The senatorship, however, made a more powerful appeal to him, and he was this time enabled so to arrange his affairs at home that he could devote his extraordinary energies and abilities to the national service. The United States Senate is popularly regarded as the closest of close corporations, into whose inner circles of actual control no man, however able and powerful, can hope to make his way until after years of residence in Washington. Yet there have been exceptions to this potent rule, and the most conspicuous exception in recent times is that of the junior senator from Massachusetts. His fellow senators knew him before he came as one of the foremost men of business in America, a man of genius for organization, management and leadership. Senator Crane justified this reputation. Without aspiring to oratory, and bearing himself ever modestly, Senator Crane won instant recognition as a vital force in the affairs of government.

His attitude toward public questions may well be described as that of a progressive conservative — an attitude which exactly befits Massachusetts. Mr. Crane happened to come to Washington when the radical temper was high and strong and threatening to sweep everything before it. He met it not in the spirit of a reactionary, but with courtesy, conciliation, broad and enlightened judgment. He proved to be the man of all men for the occasion and the hour, and before many months his fame was nation-wide and Massachusetts gladly, but without surprise, heard him acclaimed as one of the most powerful men in Washington. This was, after all, only a confirmation of what had long been known of Mr. Crane in his own Commonwealth.

Senator Crane has a beautiful home at Dalton in the Berkshires, where he is known to every one and where every one is proud to hold

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him as a friend. His interests, business and political, take him frequently to Boston, but during the sessions of Congress he is constant in his attendance to his public duties. Although young in years and service among the senators, he is a member of some of the most important committees of the Senate. In 1908 he was elected a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, which nominated Taft and Sherman.

Williams College honored Mr. Crane with the degree of A.M. in 1899, and Harvard University with the degree of LL.D. in 1903. He is a Congregationalist in his religious affiliations.

Mr. Crane was married on February 5, 1880, to Miss Mary Benner, daughter of Robert and Mary Benner, who died February 16, 1884, leaving one son, Winthrop Murray Crane, Jr., now engaged in the ancestral industry of paper manufacturing. Senator Crane was remarried on July 10, 1906, to Miss Josephine Porter Boardman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Boardman, of Cleveland and Washington, descended on the one side from Elizur Boardman, United States Senator from Connecticut, and on the other from Joseph Earl Sheffield, the founder of the Sheffield Scientific School, of Yale University. A son has recently been born to Mr. and Mrs. Crane.

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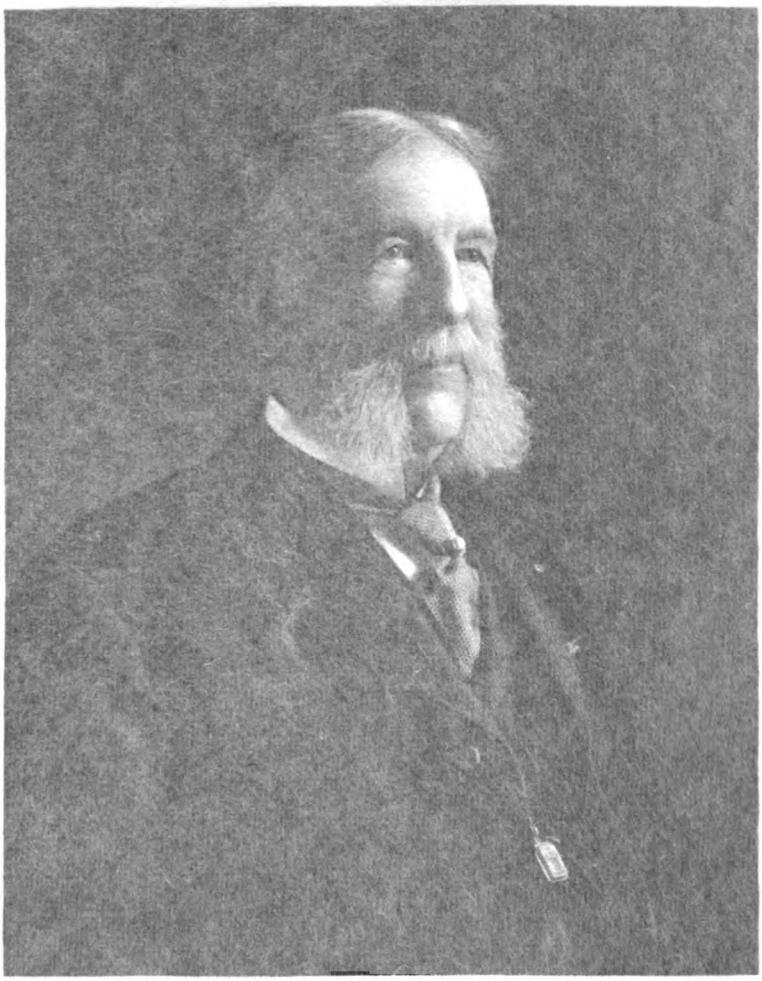

Thos. M. Crosby

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STEPHEN MOODY CROSBY

STEPHEN MOODY CROSBY was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, August 14, 1827. His father was Nathan Crosby, of Sandwich, New Hampshire, born February 12, 1798; his mother was Rebecca Moody, born June 18, 1798; the grandfathers were Asa Crosby (July 6, 1765–April 12, 1836) and Stephen Moody (July 21, 1767–April 21, 1842). The grandmothers were Betsey Hoit (1776–April 2, 1804) and Frances Coffin (February 5, 1773–March 22, 1858). The father was a lawyer with a judicial mind, clearness of thought, integrity of purpose and unfailing good temper. He was the descendant of Simon and Ann Crosby who, with their son Thomas, came in the *Susan and Ellen* in 1635 from Lancashire, England, and settled in Cambridge.

In boyhood Stephen Moody Crosby spent a few months in a newspaper office, and in a bookstore. This gave him an opportunity to indulge his taste for reading. His moral nature was strengthened by his mother's influence. He had the range of his grandfather's old-fashioned library and access to the works of Scott, James, Marryat and Cooper. He prepared for college in the Boston Latin School and the Lowell High School, and received the degree of A.B. with the class of 1849, at Dartmouth College. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1852.

Personal tastes and early surroundings united to determine his profession, in which he was supported by his contact with men. He has been associated in business with the Manchester (N.H.) Print Works (1854), Hayden Manufacturing Company (1857), and Massachusetts Trust Company (1873).

He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1869, and of the Senate in 1870–71. He has been State director of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and was commissioner of the Hoosac Tunnel. He was major-paymaster in the United States Army, and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel (1862–66).

He is a member of the Boston Art Club; of the military order

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United States Legion of Honor; Cincinnati Society; University Club and Unitarian Club. Of these organizations he has been president in turn, and of the Boston Art Club, ten years. His political relations have been with the Whig and Republican parties in an unbroken line. He is connected with the Second Church, Boston (Unitarian). In early life he found hunting and fishing profitable amusements.

He was married October 12, 1855, to Anna, daughter of Joel Hayden and Matella Weir Smith, granddaughter of Josiah Hayden and Ester (Halleck) Hayden, and a descendant of John Haidon, who came from England to Braintree in the *Mary and John*, 1630. There are no children.

His counsel to young men is: "Do well each day's duties and take each day's pleasures as fully as you can, and wait patiently for results. Be temperate in all things."

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J. L. Crowley

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JOHN GIFFORD CROWLEY

JOHN GIFFORD CROWLEY, son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Gifford) Crowley, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, February 19, 1856. His father was a sea captain, and looking out on the blue waves it was no wonder that all his dreams were of the sea, and what was beyond where the sky closed down. He had but a limited opportunity for education. There were seven children, and John the oldest must work hard. It was work, he says, that was all he knew in early life. His grandfather and grandmother on both paternal and maternal sides had come from that stormy land, Newfoundland, and he, the scion of hardy stock, would show his grit in life's battle. At the tender age of eleven, frail of hand but firm of heart, he bravely began his part. Stepping on board the vessel of which he was later captain, he began in the cook's galley. Rising from there, and staying on the same ship, he passed the successive grades of ordinary, able seaman, mate, and at last at the age of twenty was captain.

Deprived as he had been in all these years of all that school gives the mind, yet he had not been idle. The remembrance of the intellectual strength and moral rectitude shown by his parents were his inspiration in all his way upward. His principal reading had been that which related to his calling. He felt that that American invention, the fore-and aft-vessel, the schooner, had not yet come to its true place in the world's commercial activity, but with his guidance it should. When his young eyes looked out on the Gurnet and the white sails passing by it, he saw only "two stickers," as the utmost that progress had given in the way of a fore-and-aft ship, since when, in 1713, down the ways went the first fore and after, and an enthusiast cried, thus giving forever after the name to that type of craft, "There she scoons." From the time that vessel slid into the water at Gloucester, for fifty years the farthest reach in the progress of the fore-and-aft craft toward carrying the coastwise commerce of our country had been a vessel which, at the utmost, carried per-

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haps two hundred and fifty tons. There were very few three masted schooners on the coast the day he entered the galley of his first vessel. Under his guidance, however, and directed by his courage, mast after mast was added, each the seamen said "to be the last." But he said each time, "One more stick." And one more it has been until now we see the seven-master under her 14,000 feet of canvas, instead of the paltry 500 feet spread by the largest schooner on the coast when, in 1867, young Crowley began life on the sea. The development of the coastwise trade, its success, as competitor with the railroads in carrying coal from the ports nearest the mines to the seaboard of New England, has been accomplished through the wise and far-seeing guidance of this man.

Captain Crowley has been twice married: first, October 28, 1879, second, September 8, 1902. Of the four children born to him, a son and daughter are now living. The son is in college at Dartmouth and the daughter at home.

He is in religious faith a Baptist, and while not being active politically, has always voted the Republican ticket. Fraternally, he is a Mason.

He is now, at the age of fifty-one, treasurer, secretary, director and member of the executive committee of the Coastwise Transportation Company, director of the Eastern Fishing Company, general manager of all vessels owned by the Coastwise Transportation Company. This company owns many vessels that up and down our coast set on their six and seven masts their monstrous spread of canvas, and all because of the genius of John Gifford Crowley, the boy who at eleven, friendless and unaided, stepped into the galley as cook.

Captain Crowley's words of advice to young men are to be "industrious, honest and upright in all their dealings."

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Fayette S. Lawton

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FAYETTE SAMUEL CURTIS

FAYETTE SAMUEL CURTIS, vice-president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, was born on a farm near Owego, New York, December 16, 1843. His parents were Allen and Catharine (Steel) Curtis. His father was a farmer, esteemed for his industry, patriotism and purity of purpose, who emigrated from Massachusetts to the southern tier section of the Empire State which was then but sparsely settled. His mother was a woman of fine mind and character, who exerted a strong influence for good upon the intellectual and moral life of her family. His earliest known ancestor in America was Henry Curtis, one of the Puritan settlers in Massachusetts Bay Colony. The original emigrant of that name with his wife arrived in Massachusetts from Stratford-on-Avon in 1643, removing to Windsor, Connecticut, and later to Northampton, Massachusetts, where he died in 1661.

When Fayette Samuel Curtis was old enough to work he had tasks that were common to boys on a farm. His health was good and conditions for its maintainance were favorable. While industrious in his work on the farm he was inclined to be studious. The school terms were short, but such opportunities as they afforded were carefully improved. He was anxious to secure a liberal education, but before he was ready for college he decided to become an engineer. After receiving his early education at the public and private schools of Owego and taking a course of civil engineering at the Owego Academy, he became a practical student of engineering, starting in 1863 at small pay as flagman with a surveying party for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Later, as transit man, he demonstrated such skill and ability that he was soon promoted to the head of that branch of the service. Soon after his services were sought as leveler for the Southern Central Railroad of New York in the Lehigh Valley section. Changing his location to New York City he was for two years associated with Gen. George S. Green, a prominent member of the engineering corps then engaged in the work of surveying and

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laying out the roads, streets and avenues of what is now the important section of the Borough of the Bronx.

Mr. Curtis entered the service of the New York and Harlem Railroad in 1870 as assistant engineer. He held the position but a short time being promoted to that of chief engineer of the New York and Harlem Railroad, afterwards division engineer of the New York Central Railroad, then chief engineer of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company up to May 1, 1900. Since that date he has held the position of second vice-president of that Company with headquarters at Boston. Mr. Curtis' career has been one of steady advancement. Besides being vice-president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, he is trustee of the Boston Terminal Company; a director in the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steam Boat Company; New England Railroad Company; New Haven and Northampton Railroad Company; New York Connecting Railroad; Old Colony Railroad Company; Providence Terminal Company; also president and director Union Freight Railroad Company. His club affiliations include the Engineering Club of New York City; Country Club of New Haven; Union Club of Boston; Tioga Club of Owego and Quinipiac Club of New Haven. Mr. Curtis is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the Friendship Lodge of Owego, New York; Jerusalem Chapter of Owego, New York, and Constantine Commandery Knights Templars of New York City.

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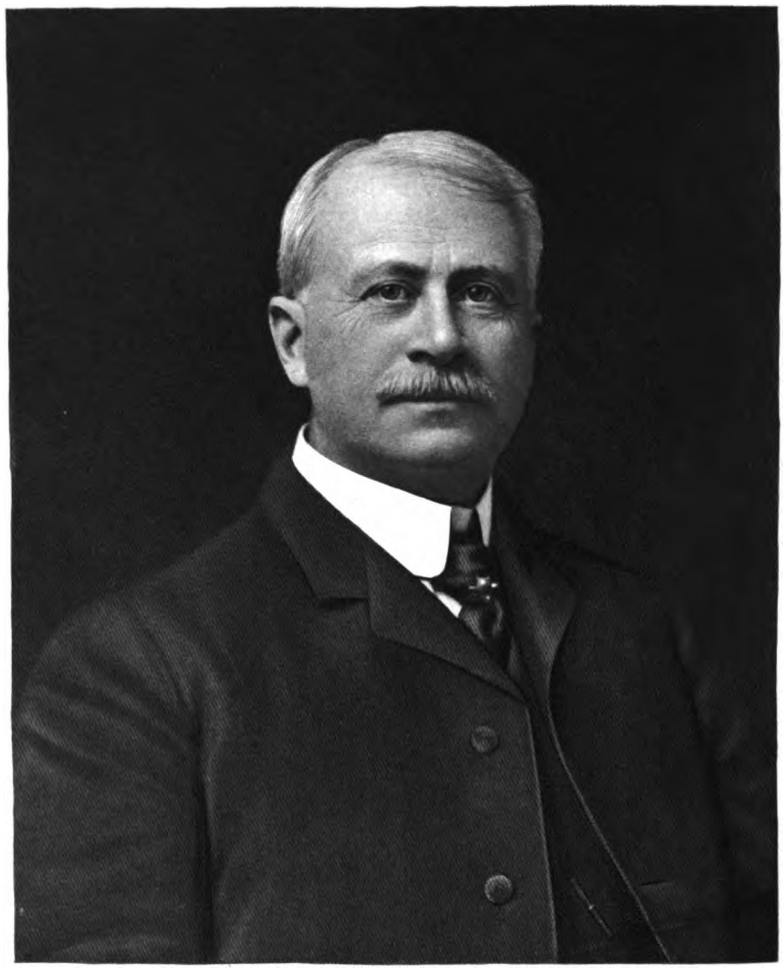

Richard H. Dana.

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RICHARD HENRY DANA

RICHARD HENRY DANA, lawyer, philanthropist, political reformer, was born in Cambridge, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, January 3, 1851. His father, Richard Henry Dana (1815–1882), was a son of Richard Henry (1787–1879) and Ruth Charlotte (Smith) Dana; grandson of Francis (1743–1811) and Elizabeth (Ellery) Dana, and John Wilson and Susanna (Tillinghast) Smith of Taunton, Massachusetts, great-grandson of Richard (1700–1772) and Lydia (Trowbridge) Dana, and of William Ellery, the signer, and a descendant from Richard and Ann (Bullard) Dana through Daniel their youngest son and Naomi (Croswell) Dana, his wife. Richard Dana, the emigrant and progenitor of the Dana family in America, was probably of French descent. Richard settled in Cambridge by or before 1640 and died in 1690. Richard (1700–1772) of the third generation was graduated at Harvard 1718, was a Son of Liberty, and subjected himself to the penalties of treason by taking the oath of Andrew Oliver not to enforce the Stamp Act (1765). He was Representative to the General Court and was at the head of the Boston bar. He married Lydia, daughter of Thomas, and sister of Judge Edmund Trowbridge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, one of the first to wear the scarlet robe and powdered wig. Francis Dana (1743–1811), Harvard 1762, was a Son of Liberty, delegate to Continental Congress from November 1776 to 1780 and 1784–85, signer of the Articles of Confederation; U. S. minister to Russia 1781–83; judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts 1785–91 and chief justice of Massachusetts 1791–1806; a founder and vice-president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, LL.D, Harvard 1792. Richard Henry (1787–1879) was the author, poet and essayist. He was one of the founders of the "North American Review." Richard H. Dana (1815–1882) was the defender of Sims and Anthony Burns, fugitive slaves; counsel of United States government before the International Conference at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1877, growing out of the Geneva Award of 1872; author of "Two Years before the

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Mast" (1840) (1869); "To Cuba and Back" (1859); "Annotations to Wheaton's International Law" (1886), etc.

Richard Henry Dana (born January 3, 1851) was prepared for college in public and private schools of Cambridge and St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and was graduated at Harvard University, class orator and A.B., 1874, and at the law school of the University LL.B., 1877. He was stroke oar of the Freshman crew 1870; for three years stroke oar and for two years captain of the University crew, and during his law course at the University he had the advantage of extended travel in Europe where he carried letters of introduction that brought him into contact with persons of distinction in society and statesmanship in every city he visited. He continued the study of law in the office of Brooks, Ball & Storey and in 1879 made the trip in a sailing vessel from New York to San Francisco, in which voyage he visited many of the scenes so graphically described in his father's "Two Years before the Mast." He declined the position of secretary of legation at London, proffered by President Hayes in 1877, and on January 6, 1878, he was married to Edith, daughter of Henry Wadsworth and Frances (Appleton) Longfellow and one of the "blue-eyed banditti" of the poet's "Children's Hour." Six children, four sons and two daughters, blessed this union.

Mr. Dana's law practice soon became extensive and his service in behalf of various religious, charitable and civil service reform organizations was freely given. He became a regular contributor to the "Civil Service Record," which he edited 1889–92, and he was an uncompromising advocate of tariff and political reform. He was for many years secretary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform League. In 1884 he drafted the act which became the Massachusetts Civil Service law; in 1888 he drew up the act which resulted in the adoption of the Australian Ballot by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the pioneer movement in the United States in that direction. He planned the scheme of work of the Associated Charities of Boston, 1878–79 and was chairman of its committee of organization. He served as president of the board of trustees of the New England Conservatory of Music 1891–98, and during that time raised $165,000 for the institution. He has been president of the Cambridge Humane Society; president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association (1890–91) and he was active in trying to introduce into Massachusetts the Norwegian system of regulating the sale of liquors. He served as

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president of the Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association 1897–1901. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the diocese of Massachusetts and was elected a substitute delegate to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America held in Boston in 1904, serving as chairman of the General Convention committee. He was made trustee and treasurer of the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge in 1894, and he has held the office of president of the Alumni Association of St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. In 1901 Governor Crane of Massachusetts appointed him one of three commissioners to inquire into the question of constructing a dam at the mouth of the Charles River, and the favorable report of the Commission made in 1903, which led to the accomplishment of the great project, was written largely by Mr. Dana. In 1901 he was appointed by the board of overseers of Harvard University on the visiting committee in the department of philosophy, and organized the movement for raising funds for building Emerson Hall which resulted in procuring about $165,000.

He is a member of the executive committee of the Cambridge Good Government Club and the Massachustets Election Laws League, was president of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association, and is chairman of the Council of the United States Civil Service Reform League. He is a vice-president of the Massachusetts Reform Club; a member of the New York Reform Club; president of the Library Hall Association, organized for the improvement of the municipal government in Cambridge. His social club affiliations include the Union and Exchange Clubs of Boston; the Essex County Club; the Oakley Country Club of Watertown, of which he was president, and the Harvard Club of New York. His trusteeships have included the New England Conservatory of Music; the Oliver Building Trust; the Washington Building Trust; the Delta Building Trust; the Bromfield Building Trust and the Congress Street Building Trust. He is the author of "Double Taxation Unjust and Inexpedient" (1892); "Double Taxation in Massachusetts" (1895); "Substitutes for the Caucus" (Forum, 1886); "Workings of the Australian Ballot Act in Massachusetts" (Annals of American Academy, 1892); "Address on the One Hundreth Anniversary of the town of Dana" (1901); and other papers and addresses on civil service reform, taxation, ballot reform, election expenses and better houses for working men.

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EDMUND DOWSE

IN the midst of the second war for independence, on September 17, 1813, there was born in the village of Sherborn, Massachusetts, a child who was destined to live on as an old man into the succeeding century and to bear an active and conspicuous part in its affairs. Edmund Dowse was the son of Benjamin Dowse, a leather dresser, manufacturer and farmer of Sherborn, and of Thankful (Chamberlain) Dowse, his wife. The family was one of stalwart old New England stock, tracing its origin back to the year when Winthrop brought his pioneers over seas and the town of Boston was founded in 1630. Lawrence Dowse, who came from Broughton in Hampshire County, England, made his home not in Boston proper, but in the village of Charlestown, on the opposite riverside. Here he and his descendants lived until the stirring events of the Lexington fight and the siege of Boston. Their home was burned by the British in the battle of Bunker Hill, where three of the family fought side by side with the men of Prescott and Stark. The family home was then removed to Sherborn.

The Dowses of Sherborn were men of scholarly tastes. Thomas Dowse, especially, is remembered for the gift of his valuable library to the Massachusetts Historical Society. This hereditary love of learning drew young Edmund Dowse, after he had filled the measure of the schools of his native town, to the broader curriculum of Wrentham Academy and then to the doors of Amherst College. He graduated at Amherst in 1836 with the degree of A.B., and, choosing the honorable profession of the clergyman, he studied theology with Rev. Dr. Jacob Ide, of West Medway, Massachusetts, and with a famous teacher of his day, Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Emmons.

Two years after his graduation, in 1838, the pastorate of his own home church, the Pilgrim Church of Sherborn, became vacant. He was called to the church as its minister, and that same post in his own town he retained for sixty-seven years thereafter, an unbroken

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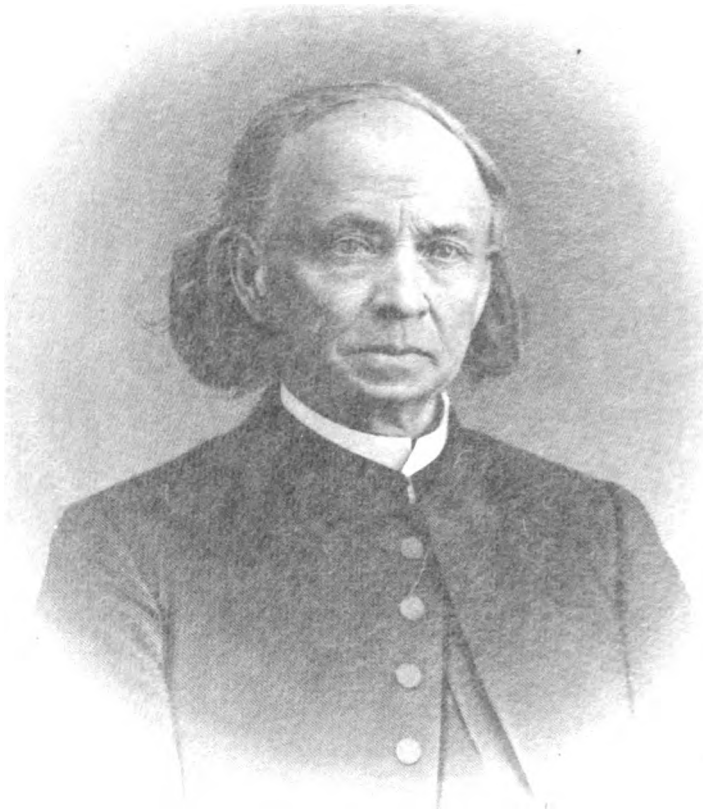

E Dawson

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single charge almost, if not quite, without a parallel in the ecclesiastical annals of Massachusetts.

In these times when the clergymen of most denominations are practically itinerants, always on the move, restless and yearning for a change after a service of three or four or half a dozen years — and with their flock sometimes yearning for a change also — it is not easy to understand how one pastor could preach from the same pulpit, and preach, moreover, in the town where he was born and lived as a child, for well-nigh the threescore and ten years of allotted existence. But Edmund Dowse did this, and he did more, too. He was a patriot, alert to the interests of government, a man who did his duty at the ballot box and town meeting as well as at the prayer meeting. His activity in public affairs and aptitude for public service led to his election, in 1869 and 1870, as a member of the Massachusetts Senate. And when his term had finished as a Senator, his fellow Senators paid him the distinguished honor of electing him as their chaplain. That post of chaplain in the Massachusetts Senate Mr. Dowse retained unbrokenly for twenty-five years — the longest period during which one minister has acted as chaplain of the Senate in the history of the Commonwealth.

Early in his life the young minister had become interested in the educational work of Sherborn, and for sixty-five years he was chairman of the school committee of the town. He saw old educational methods change to new and an army of children pass through the Sherborn schools in those sixty-five years. And all the time his was the controlling power that molded the training of this host of youth for after life.

Now if it be asked, how a minister could serve his people so long and acceptably, the public schools so long, and the Massachusetts Senate for a quarter of a century, the answer is in the manner of the man that Edmund Dowse was and the kind of life he lived. He was a fervent Christian, an earnest, interesting and convincing preacher, a most faithful pastor of his people, benignant, sympathetic, devoted in an extraordinary degree. He had a great brain and a great heart with it, and he threw himself with all his energy into every association of life and everything he had to do. The joys of his people and his friends were his joys; their sorrows and anxieties were his also. He saw the little children of his flock, when he began his pastorate, grow up through youth and manhood and womanhood to old age,

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while he still ministered in the Pilgrim pulpit. This unusual experience, the warmth of his heart, his tactfulness, his power of discernment, his fine, strong New England common sense, and, above all, his enrapt devotion to his calling as a teacher of religion and a minister of Christ, enabled him to live his long life among familiar scenes and to do an amount of good work which can be credited to few men of any land, in any century.

In 1886, on the fiftieth anniversary of his class of 1836, Amherst College, his alma mater, bestowed upon Mr. Dowse the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, in recognition of his life of rich achievement. The New England parish minister of the years through which he had lived belonged to what has well been described as a genuine peerage, our one American nobility. The fiftieth anniversary of the pastorate of Dr. Dowse over the Pilgrim Church of Sherborn was celebrated on October 10, 1888, by a great and notable gathering, not only of leaders of the Congregational denomination, but of chief public men of the State. Ex-Governor Long, ex-Governor Claflin, Governor Brackett and several Congressmen sent their congratulations.

At this anniversary meeting Dr. Dowse said of himself in modest reply to the many fervent felicitations: "My early inclinations were toward some form of literary and professional life. Before I became interested in religion, so far as to regard myself a Christian, I secretly formed the purpose to obtain an education in the schools and enter the profession of the law. This feeling was so strong that I was willing to sacrifice the ordinary amusements and sports of the young that I might have the means of pursuing a course of study, and acquiring a knowledge of men and the world. But when in the good providence of God I decided to become a follower of Christ my mind was turned toward the work of the Christian ministry. This was in the way of my literary taste and at the same time promised me a field for the exercise of that love of God and man which seems now to possess my soul."

At this same time a classmate of Dr. Dowse at Amherst — the class of 1836 was a large and distinguished one, ex-Governor Alexander H. Bullock, of Massachusetts and Roswell D. Hitchcock, of New York, and other eminent men were members — gave some interesting personal reminiscences of him at college, saying: "I remember that he had a good physical development, an average

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size, a fresh countenance, and a rather large head. He was quite studious and soon took high rank as a scholar. He was always genial and pleasant as a companion, and his deportment was such that I am sure he never got into any scrapes, or incurred the discipline of the Faculty. Mr. Dowse inherited a physical system remarkably well-balanced in all its parts. His body must have been sound and healthy in every organ so that, like a perfect machine, all its operations would work harmoniously, resulting, with care, in uniform good health. His brain is relatively large and equally well developed in every part, giving harmony and consistency of character. This furnishes the groundwork for strong, social and domestic affections as well as for energy and decision of character. This development of brain results also in such a manifestation of the observing and reflecting faculties as to give a nice sense of propriety, sound judgment and good common sense. Then, with such a brain, the moral and religious faculties are so developed and exercised as to give a decided, harmonious and consistent moral character. Let external religious influences of the right kind be brought to bear upon such an organization, always taking the lead, and we have a beautiful, consistent Christian character."

Again, on October 13, 1898, the sixtieth year was observed with equal or greater impressiveness. On that occasion one of the eulogists, Rev. Dr. F. E. Sturgis, said: "Dr. Dowse is the youngest octogenarian I ever knew; no spectacles, no ear trumpet, the hair of his youth, erect, vigorous in mind, his natural force hardly abated, still in the pulpit, still at the front of every good cause, still interested in all the affairs of the State and the Nation. In all our ministerial fellowship I scarcely know a man more companionable, more fresh in enthusiasm. Through cold and heat and flood and gale he goes regularly to his duties at the State House. His modern life is shown in his mastery of all present-day educational themes and methods. His religious catholicity is shown in his perpetual office of chaplaincy in the Senate, elected year after year, for his broad and brotherly spirit, for the brevity and appropriateness and beauty of his prayers.

"Instead of Dr. Dowse it should be Bishop Dowse, if not Archbishop Dowse, for he is the patriarch, the metropolitan of all our churches. On his shoulders has rested the care of so many of our parishes when they have been without pastors. No minister here-

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abouts is so often called upon for services outside his parish, in marriages, in funerals. He has served the living and the dead in all this section of the country for sixty years, going night and day, whenever and wherever requested, and without reward. He is the most widely known, the most beloved, the most universally honored minister in this part of the State. In how many of our homes and churches is his name a household word, spoken with children's reverence and remembered with tenderest gratitude. His character is an inheritance of faith, charity, righteousness in all this eastern Massachusetts. His life has ever been a manifestation of love, patience, graciousness, friendship."

Dr. Dowse continued to serve his parish devotedly to the end of his life, on April 27, 1905, and deep was the grief of his people of Sherborn and of his friends throughout the Commonwealth when they realized that the venerable pastor was no more. Dr. Dowse was at that time the oldest Congregational minister in New England and the oldest living graduate of Amherst College.

The honored family name has a conspicuous living representative in the only son of Dr. Dowse, William Bradford Homer Dowse, named for a classmate of his father, who has won reputation as a patent lawyer in Boston and New York and is the president of the great Reed & Barton Corporation of Taunton, Massachusetts. A surviving daughter of Dr. Dowse is Mrs. Deborah Perry Coolidge of Sherborn. Dr. Dowse was thrice married — to Miss Elizabeth Reeves Leland in 1838; some time after her death to Miss Elizabeth Bowditch in 1843; and after her death, in the anxious years of the Civil War, to Miss Caroline D. Davis in 1865. From the birth of the Republican party Dr. Dowse was an earnest believer in its principles, and he rendered useful service in the struggle for the Union cause in the work of the Sanitary Commission in the South.

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WM. BRADFORD HOMER DOWSE

TO come of distinguished lineage and to add to that distinction is to be doubly fortunate. A man thus circumstanced has the most substantial cause of pride and thankfulness. William Bradford Homer Dowse, eminent patent lawyer of Boston and New York, and president of the famous Reed & Barton Corporation of Taunton, is the son of one of the most celebrated of Massachusetts clergymen, Rev. Edmund Dowse, D.D., who lived to be ninety-two years old and yet was always accounted young; who served sixty-seven years as pastor of one church, the Pilgrim Church of Sherborn, and was for twenty-five years the chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate.

Mr. Dowse, the younger, was born at his father's home in Sherborn, Massachusetts, February 29, 1852. His mother, Elizabeth (Bowditch) Dowse, daughter of Galen Bowditch, was a fit coworker in home and parish for her husband. Their son had the sound character and the physical sturdiness of an ancestry which, from the foundation of Boston, had borne an honorable part in the affairs of Massachusetts. Three of the boy's forefathers fought in the battle of Bunker Hill. The family had lived in Charlestown from 1630 to 1775. Their home was burned and their property destroyed when the British fired the town on that battle day of June 17, and they removed to Sherborn.

Here, in this fine, characteristic New England rural community, the son of the beloved minister had opportunities both for enjoyment and for profit that are denied to city lads. He was fond of out-door life, and he early developed a keen aptitude for mechanics. He could wield the carpenter's tools skilfully, and was exert in various kinds of metal work. One task or another kept him constantly employed, but such was his industry that they seemed not tasks, but pleasures. His early education he procured easily in the Sherborn schools, but when his own ambition and his father's wish led him to fit for college he had to walk six miles a day to attend a pre-

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paratory school and, in addition, for several years rode twenty miles on the railroad back and forth from his father's home. From Allen's English and Classical School he entered Harvard University, winning the degree of A.B. in 1873, and of LL.B. in 1875. He was a quick and receptive scholar, and was particularly fond of autobiographies of distinguished men and of works on history, travel and exploration.

Mr. Dowse had no difficulty in choosing a profession. The law was his own preference and his strong tastes for the mechanical sciences drew him naturally enough into the important field of patent law, where he promptly achieved distinction. He began his active practice as a patent lawyer in 1876 in both Boston and New York City, and he followed this career assiduously from 1876 to 1898, with offices in New York and Boston. Other and even weightier interests have attracted him. He is president of one of the world famed American manufacturing industries, the Reed & Barton Corporation of Taunton, Massachusetts, with large salesrooms in New York. This company has long had an enviable reputation for the beauty and finish of its designs of sterling silver and electroplate, and is one of the American houses which have elevated manufacturing to the dignity of a fine art.

Mr. Dowse is active and conspicuous also in other large business affairs. He is president of the United States Fastener Company, of Boston, the Consolidated Fastener Company, the Booth Manufacturing Company and other concerns. He has taken out a number of metal working patents of originality and merit. Not often does one man display so much versatility and win such success in both profession and business.

In one of the loveliest neighborhoods of West Newton Mr. Dowse has an elegant home, Eswood House, where he and his wife dispense a charming hospitality. Mr. Dowse was married on June 20, 1883, to Miss Fanny Reed, daughter of Henry G. Reed and Frances (Williams) Reed, of Taunton, Massachusetts. Three children have been born to them — Dorothy P., Margaret and Beatrice.

Mr. Dowse is a member of the Boston Merchants' Association, the Home Market Club and the National Association of Manufacturers. In social life also he has wide and important associations. He is vice-president of the Brae-Burn Country Club of Newton, and a member of the Masonic Order; the University Club and the Ex-

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change Club of Boston; the Country Club of Brookline; the Newton Club of Newton; the Neighborhood Club of West Newton; the Commodore Club of Maine; the Manhattan Club; the University Club; the Harvard Club of New York City and the Massachusetts Automobile Club.

Mr. Dowse is a vigorous Republican, and has represented his influential Republican city at many of the important conventions of his party in this Commonwealth. His religious affiliations are with the Unitarian Church. He and his family have a host of friends in their home city of Newton and in Boston. Mr. Dowse retains to the full his boyhood love of out-of-doors, and is an enthusiast for golf, riding, fishing, shooting and auto-touring. These wholesome recreations, he believes, "are a part of the strength of the life of a successful business and professional man — as much a part of his equipment as a liberal education." A splendid line of long-lived ancestry, crowned by the distinguished clergyman, his father, who lived to be four score and twelve and was remarkable for physical as well as mental activity, is strong confirmation of the soundness of Mr. Dowse's philosophy of living.

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CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT

CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT, president of Harvard University, and the foremost educator in America, is of Boston birth and distinguished Massachusetts lineage. He was born on March 20, 1834, the grandson of one of the famous merchant princes of the New England capital and the son of Samuel Atkins and Mary (Lyman) Eliot. His father was one of the most eminent public men of the Commonwealth, having been mayor of Boston, a member of Congress, and the treasurer of Harvard College. The family was descended from Andrew Eliot, who came from Devonshire, England, about 1632, and settled in Beverly, Massachusetts, very soon after the first Puritan migration.

To have sprung from such a sterling race is more honor than kinship with any titled aristocracy. Through every generation the men of the Eliot name have justified their heritage. No youth could have had a more fortunate or inspiring environment than that of the Boston home whence young Eliot went to the Boston Latin School and to Harvard College. His was the class of 1853. Graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and an enviable reputation for scholarship, second in rank in his class, Mr. Eliot remained at the college as a tutor in mathematics, studying chemistry meanwhile with Professor Josiah P. Cooke, and in 1856 receiving the degree of Master of Arts. For two years more he continued to be an instructor in mathematics, applying himself at the same time to research in chemistry, but in 1858 he became assistant professor in mathematics and chemistry in the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard. He had taken up his profession with enthusiasm, and these earlier years of precise scientific application and the daily teaching of exact truths had a most important effect upon his character.

In 1861 Mr. Eliot relinquished one part of his double professional duty to become assistant professor of chemistry alone, holding this post for two years. From 1863 to 1865 he studied chemistry and investigated educational methods in Europe. Returning to America,

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To have sprung from such a strong race is more honorable kinship with any titled aristocracy. Through every generation men of the Eliot name have justified their heritage. No youth could have had a more fortunate or inspiring environment than that of the Boston home whence young Eliot went to the Boston Latin School and to Harvard College. His was the class of 1853. Graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and an enviable reputation for scholarship, second in rank in his class, Mr. Eliot remained at the college as a tutor in mathematics, studying chemistry meanwhile with Professor Josiah P. Cooke, and in 1856 receiving the degree of Master of Arts. For two years more he continued to be an instructor in mathematics, applying himself at the same time to research in chemistry, but in 1858 he became assistant professor in mathematics and chemistry in the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard. He had taken up his profession with enthusiasm, and these early years of precise scientific application and the daily teaching of exact truths had a most important effect upon his character.

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he became professor of analytical chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, then a young institution brought into being by the progress of New England and the need of a more thorough scientific knowledge in the industrial arts.

For four years, from 1865 to 1869, Mr. Eliot continued in the Faculty of the Institute of Technology, passing parts of the years 1867–1868 in France. His career at the Institute was one of broadening success, and his executive capacity, alertness and power of leadership began to draw attention to him as one sure to be a potent factor in the educational development of America.

Through the stormy years of the Civil War the urgent problem of American higher education had been thrust aside, but it came to the forefront as soon as the war had ended. There was much of dissatisfaction and unrest at Harvard. New methods and new men were demanded. The election of a new president of Harvard was impending when Professor Eliot printed in the *Atlantic Monthly*, two vigorous and stirring articles on "The New Education," which stamped him at once as an iconoclast in the judgment of conservative Massachusetts. But there were powerful men of progress to whom these new ideas appealed, and Professor Eliot, in 1869, was elected by the Harvard corporation as president. The overseers at first refused to concur, but finally yielded, and Dr. Eliot began his great work of educational reformation.

His path for a long time was beset with difficulties. Those of orthodox religious faith dreaded him as a champion of free thought. He was not a clergyman and the ancient traditions of New England held that none but a minister was fit to be a college president. He was a scholar, indeed, but a practical man of affairs also, with such conspicuous business talent that he had been besought to take the management of a great mercantile corporation. All of these things jarred on New England conservatism. The position of the new president of Harvard was an exceedingly delicate one, and impossible to a man without some leaven of tact in his courage and ambition.

President Eliot, once seated, began straightway to broaden the curriculum of the university and to give the individual student some freedom of choice in the courses which he should pursue. This was a perilous attack on immemorial custom. Latin, Greek, mathematics, a smattering of modern languages and a smattering of some

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of the sciences had been the prescribed higher education of New England ever since the beginnings of education there. Regardless of individual characteristics and regardless of the careers which they were to pursue, the young men of one academic generation after another were passed through the same mold and rigidly required to learn the same things, or try to learn them, whether the topics interested them or not.

President Eliot changed all this, but the process required years of patient endeavor. The "elective system," as it came to be called, did not win a complete triumph at Harvard until about 1884. Yet there was progress from the first; the broadening which the new president began was never halted. The graduate school was developed, and "That truth should be the final aim of education and that without liberty the attainment of truth is thwarted" became the guiding principle at Harvard. At the same time, President Eliot gave his splendid energies to the allied task of making Harvard a genuine university. There were law and medical schools, a divinity school, a scientific school and a school of dentistry, but the organization was loose and sprawling, and Harvard in 1869 was still a university only in name. The new president sought to bring these scattered departments genuinely together after a new plan which was not European, but American. "A university in any worthy sense of the term," he said, "must grow from seed. It cannot be transplanted in full leaf and bearing. It cannot be run up, like a cotton mill, in six months, to meet a quick demand. Neither can it be created by an energetic use of the inspired editorial, the advertising circular and the frequent telegram. Numbers do not constitute it, and no money can make it before its time."

One of the first points upon which President Eliot insisted was that the departments of the university should have a common treasury and a uniform and efficient system of government. He carried his point, and then went on to modernize the methods of instruction in the various schools. He gave his personal attention and presence to the various branches of the university. "Well, I declare," said Governor Washburn, when the new president first appeared officially in the law school, "the president of Harvard College in Dane Hall! This is a new sight." Within a few years President Eliot had brought about a thoroughly new, centralized plan of administration, which has been the model of the organiza-

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tion of American universities. The doubters and cavillers were gradually silenced. Harvard grew steadily in numbers, authority and wealth. Its affairs, administered on sound, progressive business principles, won for the university the confidence of business men and a great stream of intelligent and liberal benefactions.

In justice to the older Harvard it must be said that the progress which President Eliot has wrought, while by no means easy of accomplishment, was not so difficult as it would have been elsewhere, for even the older and conservative Harvard had responded more quickly than other American colleges to the quickening of new and better thought. Some of the changes which President Eliot worked out had been initiated before his administration. Yet the honor of inspiring most of these changes and of guiding and perfecting all of them is unquestionably his. His influence has not ceased with his own great university. He has been a leader and a reformer in the educational thought of all America. He has successfully exhorted other universities to follow the development wrought out at Harvard. He has been a prophet and a guide to other college presidents, conquering ancient prejudices and winning in these later years the utmost regard, gratitude and admiration.

In 1902–1903 Dr. Eliot was the president of the great National Educational Association. The university and its high and noble work has not absorbed his entire energies. His genius has helped to shape the advance of primary and secondary education. He has been a severe but beneficent critic of the public schools and academies, and he has lived to see his exhortations heeded and the soundness of his ideas recognized in the common school systems of a considerable portion of the American continent. This coordinating of the higher education of the university with even the humblest rural schools, this emphasizing of the idea that the work of education wherever it is undertaken is a noble one, deserving of the consideration of the wisest men among us, is not the least of the great services which President Eliot has rendered to his nation and his time.

The leadership of President Eliot in American education has been frankly and graciously recognized abroad as well as at home. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor, of France, and corresponding member of the Institute of France. In this country he is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Philosophical Society and of many other organiza-

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tions for intellectual and social advancement. Williams College and Princeton, in 1869, conferred on him the degree of LL.D.; Yale in 1870, and Johns Hopkins in 1902. In the midst of his administrative labors he has found time for much notable literary work and for a great number of scholarly addresses and orations. Indeed, as a public speaker, critical judges regard President Eliot as in the first rank of Americans, and his addresses as examples of the most finished English of our time. His published works are many. Among them are "Five American Contributions to Civilization and Other Essays" (The Century Company, New York, 1897); "Educational Reform" (The Century Company, 1898); "Charles Eliot — Landscape Architect" (the biography of a beloved son, Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Boston, 1902); "More Money for the Public Schools" (Doubleday, Page & Company, New York, 1903); "John Gilley" (American Unitarian Association, Boston, 1904); "The Happy Life" (new edition, Thomas Y. Crowell & Company, New York, 1905); "Four American Leaders" (1906). Throughout all the years of his administration Dr. Eliot's annual reports as president of Harvard, have been treasure-houses of the best educational thought.

No truer message can be given to young Americans than these words of the great leader of our modern education: "Cultivate the habit of reading something good for ten minutes a day. Ten minutes a day will in twenty years make all the difference between a cultivated and uncultivated mind, provided you read what is good. I do not mean a newspaper; I do not mean a magazine. I mean by the good, the proved treasures of the world, the intellectual treasures of the world in story, verse, history and biography."

President Eliot has been keenly alive to political tendencies in America and outspoken in his views of public men and public policies. His personal course has been one of political independence. His religious faith has always been that of the Unitarian Church. In youth and maturity his physical vigor has been maintained by wholesome out-of-door exercise, of which he is very fond, by bicycle riding, sailing, walking and driving. Dr. Eliot was married first to Ellen (Derby) Peabody, who died in 1869, and afterward to Grace Mellen Hopkinson.

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Henry H. Fayon.

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HENRY HARDWICK FAXON

HENRY HARDWICK FAXON was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, September 28, 1823, and died there November 14, 1905. He was the son of Job and Judith B. (Hardwick) Faxon. The name appears frequently on the town records, as borne by substantial farmers and trusted town officers, and runs back to Thomas Faxon, who came from England at some time previous to 1647, and settled in that part of Braintree now known as Quincy. Job Faxon was a farmer, industrious and frugal, and brought up Henry to the hard work befitting a farmer's boy. After a common school education, he was, at the age of sixteen, apprenticed to a shoemaker and worked at this trade five years. At the end of this period, he, together with one of his brothers, began the manufacture of boots and shoes. After three years he gave up manufacturing for mercantile life and opened a retail grocery and provision store in Quincy, where he had a successful business for seven years. In 1854 he disposed of this business and became a member of the firm of Faxon, Wood & Company, retail grocers in Boston. This firm afterwards was changed to Faxon Brothers & Company, and the business from retail to wholesale.

In 1861, just before the breaking out of the Civil War, he retired from this firm and engaged in still larger commercial ventures. In Boston, or traveling South to New Orleans and Cuba, Mr. Faxon bought and sold in large quantities all sorts of merchandise. It was at this time that, with his quick preception of the situation of affairs, he anticipated a sharp rise in the price of liquors, and placed in store, and later sold at an advance, several hundred barrels. This single transaction is the foundation of the charge that Mr. Faxon made his money by selling rum. It was not an inconsistency, for up to that time he was not a temperance advocate. His fortune was made in ordinary mercantile ventures and in real estate dealings. As a business man Mr. Faxon seemed to know intuitively the state of the future as well as current markets; and the boldness of his

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operations, and the manner of his purchases, though unerringly clear to himself, seemed to others audacious, even wild and reckless, and astonished his associates by their successful issues.

On November 18, 1852, he married Mary Burbank Munroe, daughter of the Boston merchant, Israel W. Munroe and Priscilla (Burbank) Munroe. To them was born a son, Henry Munroe Faxon, who ably continues his father's public spirited activities. Mrs. Faxon died in 1885.

Mr. Faxon's claim to distinction rests mainly upon his incessant and uncompromising opposition to the liquor traffic. As he entered middle life, those restless energies which, in earlier years, had been devoted to the acquisition of a competence, took on a moral earnestness and launched him upon a new career.

In 1864 and again in 1872 he was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature. He had been bred a Republican and remained so nominally, although he never hesitated to bolt a party nomination if the interests of temperance, on which his heart became finally set, made such a course advisable. In the beginning of his legislative life he took no special interest in the question of liquor selling. He was appointed, however, a member of the committee on liquor laws and there took a position favoring restrictive measures. As he became interested in the question, his conviction deepened as to the wickedness and folly of the traffic, and he entered into a war upon it, which occupied him for the rest of his life. To this contest he brought all his native energy and versatility, and his accumulated fortune. He soon became distinguished as the most aggressive, independent, practical and tireless temperance reformer in the Commonwealth. It was in his own town that he made his chief success. Quincy was a stronghold of the liquor trade and in the year 1881, with a population of about eleven thousand, granted forty-two licenses for the sale of intoxicants. Mr. Faxon got himself appointed constable and it was largely through his efforts that the State law was amended the same year so that the question whether "licenses be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors in this town," could be presented squarely to the voters. The result was that in 1882 there were 1057 who voted "No" and 475 who voted "Yes." The no-license era thus begun, was resolutely maintained year after year, largely at the expense and often at the bodily peril of this "millionaire policeman."

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He did broader work. He planned political campaigns, he took active part in conventions and caucuses in advocacy of temperance, and by speeches and broadsides and money contributions, kept up unceasing agitation. On more than one occasion, the course of the Republican party was shaped by his moral persistence. At the critical time when Hon. John D. Long was nominated for governor, it was Mr. Faxon who was instrumental in turning the weight of the temperance vote in his favor. At his Boston office he collected an almost inexhaustible store of temperance literature. One of his most valuable publications is a compilation of all the State liquor laws and the Supreme Court decisions thereon.

Personally, Mr. Faxon was a man of many peculiarities, but on the whole they served him well and helped him win many a victory. Frank and fearless of speech, unsparing in his attack on individuals, deaf to the sarcasm and ridicule that assailed him, he was ready to expose himself to physical danger for his cause. Much of his security and success was undoubtedly due to his imperturbable good nature. He enjoyed giving and taking blows. He kept his temper in defeat. He was never malignant, vindictive, or bitter. While many disbelieved in his methods and even in his aims, few could deny that he was a gallant fighter, honest, sincere and fair. His nature was direct, impatient of the insincerities and hypocrisies of many men in public life, and the only way he knew of carrying his point was that of open, specific and often drastic attack. Yet he only said what he believed to be true and was absolutely fearless of consequences, — an example of old-time independence and courage.

With all his plainness of speech, he was of a tender heart and all his efforts were bent toward social betterment. He bore no ill-will and was desirous of the good-will of others. Young people had a large place in his affections and many were the gifts he made them through the Sunday schools of the town. He coveted little self-gratification; his tastes and habits were simple, but his great delight was to make some one happy through his generosity.

Mr. Faxon was a member of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, the New England Free Trade League, the Norfolk Republican Club, and was connected with the First (Unitarian) Congregational Society of Quincy. He was a generous helper of his own church and a constant attendant on its services. He took little interest in theological doctrines, but showed quick appreciation

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when such subjects were presented as temperance, good citizenship, civic righteousness. He supported all good causes, contributed largely to the work of the other churches, Catholic and Protestant, and to the charities of his town, while the extent of his personal and quiet benefactions will never be known. He laid his own town under permanent obligation, not only for what he accomplished in stamping out the liquor evil, but also in the gift of thirty-three acres of land, including a part of the old homestead on which he was born and bred, for public recreation, to be known as "Faxon Park."

By his public spirit, his unselfishness, his humanity, his tireless efforts to advance all genuine reforms, he made a lasting impression upon his native town and State.

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Thomas J. Gargan

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THOMAS JOHN GARGAN

THOMAS JOHN GARGAN, lawyer, city official, state legislator, publisher, orator, was born in Boston, Massachusetts in 1844. His father, Patrick Gargan (1806–1856), was a son of Patrick and Rose (Garland) Gargan who came from Ireland in 1827 and settled in Boston. Patrick Gargan, Sr., was a patriot and, for participating in the rebellion in Ireland in 1798, had his property confiscated by the British government. Patrick Gargan, the immigrant, was a mason and builder, a man of rugged honesty, and from his great love of reading was known as "Patrick the reader." Thomas J. Gargan was a pupil in the Phillips Grammar School of Boston until he reached his fourteenth year when his father died and he left school to give his help toward supporting the family. Speaking of these school days Mr. Gargan says, "To my mother I owe everything, intellectually, morally, spiritually. After school I studied nights taking up Latin, French, history and philosophy under the direction of a Jesuit priest. I worked for Wilkinson, Stetson & Company, wholesale wool merchants, and for A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, and the discipline taught me habits of industry. I read Gibbon's 'Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire,' Mayne's 'History of the Middle Ages,' Plutarch's 'Lives,' the works of Edmund Burke, the 'History of England,' Motley's 'Dutch Republic,' Bancroft's 'History of the United States,' Adam Smith's 'Political Economy,' and philosophical works." He took up the study of law while acting as agent for A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, but remained with that corporation until he was twenty-two years old.

He graduated at the Boston University Law School LL.B. 1875, and became an attorney-at-law in Boston. He took up the profession of law from personal preference and the influence of his home. The knowledge gained from private study and his contact with men in active business life largely contributed to his success. He served his native city as overseer of the poor 1875; as chairman of the board

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of license commissioners 1877–78; member of the board of police 1880–1881, and as a member of the Boston Transit Commission from 1894; his reappointed term expiring in 1909. He served in the State Legislature as a representative 1868, 1870 and 1876. He served his country in the Civil War as a soldier, with the rank of second lieutenant, enlisting for three months' service in 1861.

He was married September 19, 1867, to Catherine, daughter of Lawrence and Catherine McGrath, and secondly, December 29, 1898, to Helena, daughter of William Nordhoff, a native of Germany. He was elected to membership in the University Club, the Papyrus Club, the American-Irish Historical Society, of which he was president, the Charitable Irish Society, the Old Colony Club, the Knights of Columbus, the Economic Club, the Democratic Club, the Catholic Summer School, of which he was a trustee, the Catholic Union of Boston, of which he was vice-president, and the New England Catholic Historical Society. His biography appears in "Bench and Bar of Massachusetts" "One of a Thousand," "Irish Race in Boston," "Boston of To-day." He is a director of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company and of the United States Trust Company, and president and director of the Pilot Publishing Company. As an orator he became well known and popular. He delivered the Fourth of July oration in Boston in 1885. He also pronounced the eulogy of Governor Gaston in 1894, and of Mayor Collins in 1905. To young men Mr. Gargan gives this message: "Cultivate early in life a high idealism, the practical will arrive in due time, love of good reading, moderate thrift, not love of money for money's sake, industry, thoroughness and a belief in something."

Mr. Gargan died in Berlin, Germany, July 31, 1908. The following is one of the many tributes to his memory: "He was from the first a diligent and faithful guardian of the business interests committed to his care, but we shall miss still more the personal virtues for which he was so well and widely known in this city of his home. To the community at large he was a courageous and public-spirited citizen and faithful public official, frank in opinion, eloquent in speech, and of large and pervading charity in thought, word and act. Beneath and beyond these more conspicuous qualities were the cheerful and sunny temperament, sparkling wit, and sincere fellowship which radiated from him wherever he went."

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Wm. Gaston.

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WILLIAM GASTON

FEW men have been held in such high regard as William Gaston, and still fewer have enjoyed the confidence of their citizens in so many and varied ways as he. His life was a constant series of successes, and multitudes cherish the memory of his services. He was born in Killingly, Connecticut, October 3, 1820, and died in Boston, January 19, 1894. He descended on his father's side from the French Huguenot, Jean Gaston, and on his mother's from Thomas Arnold, who came from England and settled in New England in 1636, joining Roger Williams in Rhode Island in 1654.

William Gaston came naturally by his political sagacity and ability to call men to his standard, for both his father and grandfather had been popular leaders and served in the Legislature of Connecticut. William Gaston was of a studious habit of mind and stood well in his classes while at Brooklyn and Plainfield (Connecticut) Academies, and when he graduated from Brown University in 1840, his family rejoiced because he carried honors with his diploma of graduation.

Mr. Gaston was admitted to the bar in 1844, and from 1846 to 1865 practised his profession in Roxbury. From 1857 to 1865 he was a member in the firm of Jewell, Gaston & Field in Boston. He became known far and wide for his ability and fidelity. In 1853–54 and 56 he was representative at the General Court, and later a Senator. During the years 1861 and 1862 he was mayor of Roxbury, for five years previous serving as city solicitor. In 1871 and 72 he was elected to the position of mayor of the City of Boston, and then, in recognition of his rare abilities as executive and his wise statesmanship, he became the choice of the Democratic party for governor of Massachusetts in 1874. He was elected handsomely, although the State was naturally Republican by many thousand. His administration was successful from every point of view, though both branches of the Legislature were in majority against him. Governor Gaston was so much of a man, had such resourcefulness of mind and charac-

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ter, that friend and foe united in respecting and commending his efforts as governor. Both Harvard and Brown Universities honored themselves by giving Governor Gaston the degree of LL.D.

On May 27, 1852, in the town of Roxbury, Mr. Gaston was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Augusta Beecher, daughter of Laban S. and Frances A. (Lines) Beecher. From this union three children were born, Sarah Howard, Theodore Beecher and William Alexander Gaston, who is prominently identified with political and business institutions, an able lawyer and president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, the largest financial institution in New England.

Governor Gaston was a fine example of the gentleman, scholar, and man of affairs. He succeeded in many lines of activity and always maintained the confidence of the people. His integrity was as unquestioned as his intellectual ability.

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William A. Gaston.

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WILLIAM ALEXANDER GASTON

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GASTON, lawyer, publicist and president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, the largest financial institution in New England, was born in Roxbury, now Boston, Norfolk, now Suffolk County, Massachusetts, May 1, 1859. His father, William Gaston (1820–1894), was a son of Alexander and Kezia (Arnold) Gaston of Killingly, Connecticut, and a descendant from Jean Gaston, born in France about 1590, a French Huguenot, who fled from religious persecution to Scotland; through John Gaston, a grandson of the French emigrant, who was born in Ireland in 1703, and came to America, landing at Marblehead, Massachusetts, and settling in Voluntown, Connecticut, where he died in 1783. His maternal ancestor, Thomas Arnold, came to New England with his brother, William Arnold, about 1636, and in 1654 joined his brother William, who had accompanied Roger Williams to Rhode Island. Alexander Gaston, a merchant in Killingly, Connecticut, and his father, John Gaston, born 1750, were both members of the Connecticut legislature for many years.

The parents of William Gaston, the future governor, removed to Roxbury, Massachusetts in 1839, and the son was graduated at Brown University in the class of 1840. He was a lawyer in Roxbury, serving as city solicitor for five years and as mayor, 1861–1862. He removed his law office to Boston, 1865–92; was mayor of Boston, 1871–1872; a Whig representative in the General Court of Massachusetts, 1853–1854, and Whig and Fusionest representative, 1856. He was elected by the Democratic party to the State Senate in 1868 and in 1874 to the governorship. In 1870 he was the defeated Democratic candidate as representative to the Forty-second Congress. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1875 and from Brown University the same year. He died in Boston, January 19, 1894. His wife, Louisa Augusta (Beecher) Gaston, daughter of Laban S. and Frances A. (Lines) Beecher, was

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the mother of three children, Sarah Howard, William Alexander and Theodore Beecher Gaston.

William Alexander Gaston was a strong child, brought up in the city, and he had the best advantages for acquiring an education in the public schools and Harvard College. His mother was a woman of strong intellectual, moral and spiritual force and imparted both by precept and example these attributes to her son. He graduated at the Roxbury Latin School and then at Harvard College, where he was a member of the class of 1880. Among his one hundred and thirty-five classmates was Theodore Roosevelt. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1882, entered his father's law office as a student and on October 1, 1883, was admitted as a partner with his father and Charles L. B. Whitney as Gaston and Whitney. He was married April 9, 1892, to May Davidson, daughter of Hamilton D. and Annie (Louise) Lockwood, of Boston, and of the five children born of the marriage, four were living in 1908. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1902 and 1903; was delegate at large from Massachusetts to the Democratic National Convention of 1904 at St. Louis and was the member from Massachusetts in the National Democratic Committee in that canvass. In 1905 he was named by the Democratic caucus of the legislature of Massachusetts for United States Senator and he received the full legislative vote of the party.

His public service as a director of corporations includes: Manufacturers National Bank; E. Howard Clock Company; Colonial National Bank; Eastern Audit Company; Shawmut National Bank, where he served on the executive committee as he did on the board of the Commonwealth Trust Company; and the American Loan and Trust Company, Fore River Ship Company; Columbian National Life Insurance Company, where he was a member of the finance committee; Boston Elevated Railway Company, serving as chairman of the board of directors and president of the corporation; National Rockland Bank; Real Estate Exchange, serving as president of the corporation. He has also been trustee of the Forest Hills Cemetery; Institution for Savings in Roxbury and vicinity; Simmons Building; City Association and Central Building. He is director in several other financial companies, and trustee of a dozen or fifteen private estates. His club affiliations include the Somerset, Algonquin, Curtis, Exchange, Athletic, Tennis, and Racquet clubs of

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Boston; the Country Club of Brookline; the Manhattan and Harvard Clubs of New York City; the Bostonian Society; Massachusetts Horticultural Association; Roxbury Military Association; the Harvard Law School Association; the Boston Bar Association. He served on the staff of Governor William E. Russell, 1890–93. A prominent leader of the Democratic party, when that party was in a hopeless minority in the State; his fidelity and unswerving allegiance endeared him to the party and he was honored by the highest nomination within its gift.

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LEWIS NEWTON GILBERT

LEWIS NEWTON GILBERT, one of the foremost among American textile manufacturers, a progressive and public spirited citizen of the old school, was born at Pomfret, Connecticut, January 25, 1836. He is in the eighth generation in the line of John Gilbert, who came from Devonshire, England, about 1630, was in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in January, 1635, was made freeman of the Plymouth Colony in December, 1638, and was elected deputy from Cohannet (now Taunton) to the first General Court which assembled at Plymouth in June, 1639. Benjamin Gilbert, in the sixth generation, was born August 17, 1767, and died January 8, 1835, his wife having been Betsey Pierce. Joseph Gilbert, their son, who was born May 20, 1800, and died February 13, 1882, was an energetic, industrious and conscientious farmer of excellent habits, and he married Harriet Williams, daughter of Zephaniah and Olive (Howe) Williams. Three children were born to them — two daughters and a son, all of whom are still living.

Lewis Newton Gilbert, the second of these children spent his early years on his father's farm, where his time was largely given to farm work of all kinds, — such as milking, plowing, harrowing, hoeing, and spreading and raking hay, — and in spring and summer his labors began at four o'clock in the morning. He attended the common schools in his native town, Woodstock Academy and an academy in Danielson.

At the age of fifteen he left the farm, and going to Ware, Massachusetts, he entered the woolen mill of his uncle, George H. Gilbert. At that time — August, 1851 — the establishment was employing about one hundred hands. He applied himself diligently to his duties, learning the details of manufacture thoroughly, and on reaching his majority, in 1857, he was taken into partnership. The firm then became George H. Gilbert & Company. The business prospered, extended very rapidly during and immediately after the Civil War, additional mills were built at Gilbertville, and in 1867 a

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Lewis A. Gilbert

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corporation was formed under the present title of the George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Company. The number of hands employed had reached about six hundred. In 1869 George H. Gilbert died, and Lewis N. Gilbert succeeded him as president of the company, which position he still retains, after having held it nearly forty years.

In 1876 he was made a member of the board of managers for Massachusetts at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and, with well-considered enterprise, he arranged for an important exhibit by the Gilbert Company, extending still more widely the reputation for a high standard that their products had been steadily gaining. The progress has continued. At the mills in Ware and Gilbertville not less than 1400 hands are now kept at work, and there are 28 sets of woolen machinery, 12 worsted combs and 450 broad looms in constant operation. The manufactures include both men's and women's goods of worsted and woolen. At the present time the capital stock is $1,000,000 and the value of goods manufactured yearly is $2,800,000.

Although the demands upon his energies of this rapidly growing industry have been great, Mr. Gilbert has been able to fill many places of trust and honor. He has been a trustee of the Ware Savings Bank since 1869, and since 1892 has served as its president. He has been a director of the Ware National Bank since 1887. He was chosen a director of the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company in 1884, and in 1901 became its president.

In politics he has taken a prominent part as a Republican. He was early elected a member of the Republican State Committee, and at different times has served three terms of one year each. He was a State Senator from his district in 1877 and in 1878. In these two years he was appointed on important committees, including those on public charitable institutions, prisons and railroads, and was chairman of the committee on manufactures. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Primary School at Monson for five years, and chairman of the board for three years. He has repeatedly declined to be a candidate for any town office, but as moderator at the annual town meetings for twenty-seven consecutive years he has wielded a potent influence, and has presided over many stormy debates with justice and impartiality. Most of the public improvements that are the pride of the town have been brought about by these meetings.

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Through the early influence of his mother, Mr. Gilbert has always taken an active interest in the religious life of his community. He is a regular attendant at the Congregational Church at Gilbertville, which is a beautiful stone memorial building erected by the Gilbert family in 1881. He has been a delegate to four Triennial National Councils of Congregational Churches and to one International Council. He has been a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society for twelve years, and a vice-president of the Massachusetts Bible Society for twenty-six years. He is a Mason, a member of Eden Lodge.

Mr. Gilbert was married December 21, 1864, to Mary D. Lane, daughter of Otis and Miranda (Hamilton) Lane, and granddaughter of Rev. Otis and Elizabeth (Payne) Lane and of Joshua and Minerva (Reeves) Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, who have no children, occupy a handsome residence on South Street, Ware.

Mr. Gilbert's counsel to young Americans are summed up in his own words. "Be industrious, be persevering, be honest, be faithful, so as to make the person in whose employ you are feel that he cannot afford to lose your service, and you will obtain a good position in life."

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Edwin Grim.

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EDWIN GINN

EDWIN GINN was born in Orland, Maine, February 14, 1838. His father, James Ginn, farmer and lumberman, was a man of remarkably good judgment. He often acted as arbitrator and referee in cases of dispute and had great influence in the community in which he lived. His ancestors came from England and were among the early settlers of Maryland and Virginia. His mother, Sarah Blood, daughter of Daniel and Esther (Rideout) Blood, was descended from Puritan stock, and through John Putnam, brother of Israel Putnam, claimed descent from John and Priscilla (Gould) Putnam, emigrants from England about 1630–34, settling in Salem.

Edwin, although a rather delicate boy, was bent on obtaining an education. As a child his advantages in this direction were very limited, as his home in the country was far removed from good school privileges. His ambition to obtain an education he inherited largely from his mother, his keen business insight from his father. His early childhood was passed on the farm — where the customary chores were a part of his daily duties — in a logging camp, and on a fishing schooner to the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. In the winter he attended the district school.

At the age of sixteen his father gave him his time and fifty dollars with which to gain an education. He then began to attend the country high school, so-called, but as the teacher could not instruct him in Latin he entered the Seminary at Bucksport, two miles and a half from his home, walking to and from school each day. Later he went to Westbrook Seminary, where he finished his preparation for college. He graduated from Tufts in 1862, and later received the degree A.M. In 1902 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Litt.D. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa college fraternity, of the Twentieth Century Club, and of the Boston Merchants' Association.

While in college his eyes failed him and his health broke down. The professors urged him to drop out for a year but he objected,

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saying that if he left his class he should never return. His classmates lent a helping hand by reading his lessons to him and he succeeded in graduating even above the middle of his class.

Mr. Ginn had hoped to devote himself to purely literary work but, physically handicapped as he was, he abandoned this purpose and determined to enter the publishing business. In coming to this decision he was actuated largely by a desire to influence the world for good by putting the best books into the hands of school children.

On leaving college he engaged in a small way in a school-book agency, buying his books outright, and thus was under obligation to no one. His first independent venture was the publishing of Craik's English of Shakespeare, which he obtained from the house of Crosby and Ainsworth. The study of Shakespeare had just begun to be taken up in colleges and secondary schools, and the young publisher realized that it was an opportune time to put out this book. A little later he secured the services of the Rev. Henry N. Hudson, who edited for him twenty-one plays for the use of the schools and the Harvard edition of Shakespeare for libraries.

His second work of importance was Allen's Latin Grammar, a book which was very well received. The success of this book led the young publisher to apply to Professor Goodwin of Harvard for a Greek Grammar. He called upon the professor and made known his errand, who at once said to him, "The manuscript you wish is in my desk at this moment, well-nigh finished." Professor Goodwin's "Moods and Tenses" had already established his name among Greek scholars, and almost immediately upon its publication his Greek Grammar found an entrance into nearly all the leading classical schools and colleges in the country.

The popularity of Allen's Latin Grammar, however, was of short duration. It was soon found that the brief course was not sufficient for the schools, that a fuller treatise was necessary for the intelligent study of the texts. Therefore Professor J. B. Greenough was called in to revise and enlarge this book, and to prepare editions of the Latin texts, Cæsar, Cicero and Virgil. Professor Goodwin also enlarged and revised his Greek Grammar, and he and Professor John Williams White began the editing of the Greek texts. These Latin and Greek books laid the foundation for the success of the house of Ginn and Company.

Among other early publications of special importance might be

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mentioned Luther Whiting Mason's National Music Course, the first successful attempt to introduce music into the public schools; the series of mathematics by Professor George A. Wentworth of Exeter, New Hampshire, which for nearly a quarter of a century has been the most popular and extensively used series of books ever published in America; Alexis E. Frye's series of geographies, which have revolutionized the study of that subject; and Myers', Montgomery's and Allen's histories, which for years have led all other text-books on these subjects in this country.

The limited space reserved for this sketch forbids a detailed account of the many valuable publications on Ginn and Company's list, which numbers over one thousand volumes. We would mention in passing, however, Collar and Daniell's Latin books, Whitney's Essentials of English Grammar, Young's Astronomies, Bergen's Botanies, Blaisdell's Physiologies, Kittredge and Arnold's Language Series, Lockwood and Emerson's Composition and Rhetoric, the Stickney, Jones and Cyr Readers and Smith's Arithmetics.

One of the most important works of Ginn and Company along educational lines is the editing and publishing of the Classics for Children, the first volume of which, an edition of The Lady of the Lake, was issued nearly a quarter of a century ago. This series of books now consists of fifty-seven volumes, the masterpieces of standard authors like Scott, Lamb, Irving, Dickens, Kingsley and Ruskin issued as nearly as possible in complete form. The volumes are specially annotated and adapted for the use of children of the grammar-school grades. They have supplemented the work of the ordinary school readers, which are composed of brief selections, taken largely from the writers of the day and which for generations were the only source of literary culture open to the grammar-school pupil. The part which these classics play in the development of youthful minds is important beyond measure, since about nineteen out of every twenty school children complete their education in the grammar school.

Ginn and Company are also the publishers of a large number of interesting nature books, prominent among which are Mr. Long's studies of animals.

Among the books and authors that have been most helpful to him in his life-work Mr. Ginn counts the following: Plato, Marcus Aurelius, Plutarch's Lives and Morals, Epictetus, Shakespeare,

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Bacon, Combe's Essay on the Constitution of Man, Pope, Swift, Burke's Speeches, Scott, Thackeray, Goldsmith, Ruskin, Wordsworth, Theodore Parker, Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Beecher, Browning, Whittier, Gladstone, and the historical works of Guizot, Prescott and Motley.

Philanthropy of all kinds has always appealed to Mr. Ginn. He has given especial attention to the housing of the poor in model tenements and to the cause of peace and arbitration looking toward the disarmament of the world's great armies. This last he counts as his greatest effort for the good of mankind and to this work he is giving a large amount of time and money. He is now bringing out a series of books which it is hoped may prove the foundation stone for "An International School of Peace," to be organized on broad lines for the education of the peoples of all nations to nobler and wiser methods of settling disputes.

Mr. Ginn's political affiliations have always been with the Republican party, but of late years he has differed with his party, especially with regard to the tariff, voting independently on several occasions. His family were Universalists, but his connections are now with the Unitarian Church.

He was married in 1869 to Clara, daughter of Jesse and Martha (Bartlett) Glover; and again in 1893 to Francesca, daughter of Carl Christian and Maria Christina (Vitriarius) Grebé, of Germany. By his first wife he had four children, Jessie, Maurice, Herbert and Clara; and by his second wife two, Edwin, Jr., and Marguerita Christina.

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John M. Harlan

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JOHN M. HARLOW

JOHN M. HARLOW was born in Whitehall, New York, November 25, 1819, and died at his home in Woburn, Massachusetts, May 13, 1907. In boyhood he attended the common schools of his native town, and later he fitted for college in West Poultney, Vermont, and in Ashby, Massachusetts. He engaged for a while in teaching and took up the study of medicine in 1840. He pursued a special course in a School of Anatomy in Philadelphia, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in the same city in 1844. He was patient, accurate and conscientious in the endeavor to learn all that can be known about the human constitution and the best means of relieving the many ills that human flesh is heir to. His first outlook upon the world was in a country of hills and lakes and streams of living water. He caught the sunshine of the hills and carried it with him through a long life, shedding brightness and good cheer upon the paths of all who traveled with him to the end of the journey. The early lessons learned in the great school of nature did much to give him serenity of mind and constancy of hope amid all the changes that awaited him.

He began the practice of his profession in Cavendish, Vermont, in 1845, and there he continued for fourteen years, carrying health and good cheer to the homes of the people living along the Black River and under the shadow of Ascutney Mountain. The villagers in the workshops along the river and the farmers in the fields learned to look upon the coming of his carriage, as he flew along the winding and wooded roads, as a harbinger of help to the suffering and of hope to the afflicted in their scattered homes.

While engaged in the practice of his profession at Cavendish, Dr. Harlow had one case of extraordinary interest to all persons who knew of it at the time, and indeed of world-wide repute among medical men to this day. A young man was engaged in blasting rocks on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad. By some mistake in tamping the charge of powder, it took fire while he was sitting

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on the rock, and the force of the explosion drove the tamping iron, a bar three feet and a half long and an inch and a quarter in diameter, through his head, just in front of the angle of the jaw on the left side. The bar pierced the brain in the middle of the head, carried away a portion of the bony case at the back of the left eye, and landed several rods away from the seat of the wounded man who still remained upright on the rock. He spoke lightly and jocosely to his fellow workmen immediately after the shock, and with a little help from them he walked to an ox cart that stood near by, mounted and rode in that rude ambulance to Hyde's tavern where he was boarding, a distance of half a mile. Leaving the cart, he walked up the long stairway to his chamber and deliberately removed his blood-stained garments and prepared himself for the bed. There Dr. Harlow found him. He immediately applied all the resources of medical skill known at the time, although he had little hope of securing a recovery for the young man from such a desperate condition. The patient himself, however, was so sure of rising to his feet again that he sent word to his fellow workmen that he would be back with them again in a few days.

Dr. Harlow gradually grew into the hope which animated the patient and joined with him in cherishing the expectation of recovery, although he had never heard an instance of a man coming again to the full use of his faculties of body and mind after such a rude missile had been shot through his brain. Two months after the accident the wounded man was walking again on the street. In another month he drove thirty miles to his own home in Lebanon, and was none the worse for the journey. The dreadful wound in the head had closed, and he was able to pursue his ordinary occupation. With a slight change in character and disposition he seemed as well as he was before the accident.

The recovered man went about the country for a few years, exhibiting the iron bar which had passed through his brain, and telling the story of the terrible accident to crowds of people who came to hear and who were slow to believe what they heard. At his death the bar of iron and the skull of the man whose brain had been pierced were placed in the Warren Museum of Harvard Medical School, and there they may be seen at this day. Dr. Harlow modestly ascribed the wonderful recovery to the extraordinary vitality and the unconquerable will and endurance of the patient. Dr. Harlow's narrative

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of the case was received with great applause when he read it to a large gathering of physicians and surgeons at the Massachusetts General Hospital, twenty years after the occurrence.

After fourteen years of hard and exacting service in Cavendish, Dr. Harlow was so much reduced in health that he was obliged to leave the field which he had learned to love, and to spend three years in rest and quiet study and travel, occupying most of the time in Minnesota and in Philadelphia. In 1861 he resumed practice in Woburn, Massachusetts, and there he continued to hold a foremost position both in his profession and in business and social life till the close, forty-six years afterwards.

In the discharge of the duties of his profession, Dr. Harlow was prompt and untiring, accurate and conscientious, his extensive experience and close observation and thorough knowledge of the human constitution made him a welcome and trusted visitor wherever the sick and the suffering needed his aid. He was honored and trusted alike by his associates in medical practice and by the common people, who looked upon him as the beloved physician in sickness and the sympathizing and helping friend in time of need. Both in professional and in every-day life he showed himself to be a man of large heart, high purpose and very unusual practical sagacity in meeting all the demands of individual service for the welfare of the community about him and for the world at large. He held many important posts as senator, councilor, director, trustee, president of bank corporations and medical societies and in them all he was found to be a man wise, suggestive, discriminating and conscientious in things least and greatest. He knew how to accumulate property for himself and to use it well for the good of many others. He received by descent the great and good inheritance of character, and he made it better by the best use of the enlarged knowledge and opportunities of his time. The best blood of the New England fathers was in his veins, and it made him firm in purpose and opinion, energetic in action and expression, generous and self-denying in spirit and untiring in devotion to the public welfare. His memory will stand as an extraordinary record in medical practice, an example of high and honorable citizenship in the State, a precious treasure in the hearts of all who knew him.

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JOHN CUMMINGS HAYNES

JOHN CUMMINGS HAYNES, head of the house of Oliver Ditson Company of Boston, was born in Brighton, Massachusetts, September 9, 1829 and died in Boston May 3, 1907. His father, John Dearborn Haynes, son of Elisha and Betsy (Bartlett) Haynes, grandson of John and Olive (Weeks) Haynes, and great grandson of Matthias and Hannah (Johnson) Haynes, and a descendant from Samuel Haynes, a farmer who resided in Shropshire, England, and emigrated with a colony of his neighbors to New England in 1635. He was a prominent dissenter and helped to organize the First Church at Strawberry Bank (afterwards Portsmouth) New Hampshire, of which church he was made a deacon. John Dearborn Haynes married Eliza Walker, daughter of Joseph Stevens and a descendant from the Gilpatricks who went from Scotland to the North of Ireland and thence to America. John Cummings Haynes was a pupil in the public and English High Schools of Boston, but his parents needing his assistance as a bread winner he was forced to leave school when fifteen years of age. In 1845 he entered the employ of Oliver Ditson, music publisher, as an errand boy. He learned the business and became so valuable to his employer that on January 1, 1851, Mr. Ditson gave him an interest in the business and on January 1, 1857, he was made a full partner, the firm name being changed to Oliver Ditson & Company. The death of Oliver Ditson, the founder of the house, in December, 1888, led to further change in the business which was incorporated as The Oliver Ditson Company with Mr. Haynes as president and Mr. Ditson's son, Charles H. Ditson, as treasurer. Several of the young men who had grown up in the business were admitted to the corporation as stockholders. Besides the house established in Boston of The Oliver Ditson Company, music publishers, and John C. Haynes & Company, musical instrument manufacturers, branch houses were established in New York and Philadelphia; the New York concern being known as Charles H. Ditson & Company, and the Philadelphia house as J. E. Ditson & Company.

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John C. Haynes

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The business of the corporation showed a remarkable growth from its formation and in the line of publishers of music outclassed all its competitors and called for great executive talent in managing its business. Mr. Haynes supervised the erection of an immense building in New York City on the corner of Broadway and Eighteenth Street, and their Philadelphia store was located at 1632 Chestnut Street. In 1864 he assisted in the organization of the house of Lyon & Healy of Chicago, music dealers and manufacturers of musical instruments, and the houses were closely allied from that time.

Mr. Haynes was married in 1855 to Fanny, daughter of the Rev. Charles and Frances (Seabury) Spear, of Massachusetts, and their children were: Alice Fanny Haynes, who married Marcus Morton Holmes; Theodore Parker Haynes, deceased; Lizzie Gray Haynes, who married O. Gordon Rankine; Jennie Eliza Haynes, deceased, who married Fred O. Hurd; Cora Marie Haynes, who married Isaac Wellington Crosby; Mabel Stevens Haynes who became a physician, afterward marrying Konrad Heissig, Captain in the Austrian Army, and Edith Margaret Haynes, who married Frederick H. Pratt.

Few men have carried larger business responsibilities than has Mr. Haynes. Yet busy as he has been, at times apparently fairly absorbed by his vast responsibilities, few men of affairs have found more time for interests which concerned the larger life of the community. He was an original member of the Franklin Library Association, a life member of the Mercantile Library Association, of the Young Men's Christian Union, of the Woman's Industrial Union, of the Aged Couples' Home, a director and vice-president in the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, president of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Dispensary, a director and treasurer of the Free Religious Association of the United States, and a trustee and vice-president of the Franklin Square House, the great home for working girls and student girls in Boston.

Here seemed, to the casual observer, to be a man who was preeminently a money-maker. But John C. Haynes was also a money-spender, both in large and small ways. Simple in his tastes to the verge of austerity, he had little interest in spending money for ostentation and never for himself. But there was scarcely one of the many charitable and religious societies with which he was connected, to which he was not a liberal contributor, while to some of them he was literally a benefactor. For example, his gifts to the Homeopathic

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Hospital and Dispensary probably aggregated considerably more than $100,000, while he gave to the Franklin Square House alone $130,000, and it is not too much to say that to his benefactions in the beginning this great philanthropy owed its existence. But generous as he was to these two institutions, he was not less generous toward the institutions associated with the name of Theodore Parker. One of the latest of his larger gifts, amounting to many thousands of dollars, had for its object the publication of a complete edition of Theodore Parker's works. The benefactions of Mr. Haynes were not limited to his splendid gifts to institutions. His private charities were numberless. Originally associated with Theodore Parker in the anti-slavery movement, he was particularly generous toward the colored race. Many of their schools of the South knew his kindness, and many a colored man and woman in the North was helped over a difficult place by his generosity.

His relations to Theodore Parker alone would make a romantic story. Originally a pupil in a Baptist Sunday school, in 1848 he became interested in the preaching of Parker, who had formed an independent church, known as the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society. Mr. Haynes joined this society and for many years served as chairman of its standing committee. After the death of Mr. Parker, Mr. Haynes was an active factor in erecting the Parker Memorial Building in Boston, and was also instrumental in transferring the building to the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches in Boston in order to perpetuate the memory of Theodore Parker and his charitable, educational and religious work. He was likewise one of the organizers of the Parker Fraternity of Boston and of the Parker Fraternity course of lectures which was sustained for nearly twenty years.

Mr. Haynes' financial affiliations included trusteeship in the Franklin Savings Bank and directorship in the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company. His political affiliations were first with the Free Soil party, he voting in 1852 for the candidacy of John P. Hale for president and George W. Julian for vice-president. In 1856 he followed the Free Soil party into the ranks of the Republican party and remained a faithful adherent to the policy of that party during his entire life. In the days when the city of Boston thought it worth while to call responsible men to its service, Mr. Haynes was chosen to serve on the Common Council for three terms. He served

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the city of Boston as a member of the Common Council 1862–65, and helped to advance the cause of the Union by firing the patriotic spirit of the members to a prompt filling up of the quota of volunteers apportioned to the city. While a councilman he also strenuously advocated the opening of the Public Library on Sunday, a radical departure at the time and one which was adopted soon after the close of his term of service as a member of the City Council.

Mr. Haynes was never a club man in the ordinary sense of the term. If he was a member of certain associations, it was on account of something beside mere social intercourse that they stood for. For example, he was a member of the Unitarian Club, the Home Market Club, the Massachusetts Club, the Boston Merchants' Association, and the Music Publishers Association of the United States, but in every case he had at heart, not his own amusement, but the promotion of some great interest which he regarded as vital.

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DANIEL COLLAMORE HEATH

DANIEL COLLAMORE HEATH, long and widely known as a leading educational publisher, was president of the D. C. Heath & Company publishing house from its foundation in 1885 to his death. Mr. Heath was always a most loyal son of his native State of Maine, but from the time he began his college course at Amherst, in 1864, his activities and his interests were largely centered in Massachusetts.

He was born in Salem, Franklin County, Maine, October 26, 1843, and died in Newtonville, Massachusetts, January 29, 1908. He was the second son of Daniel Heath (1814–1902) and Mila Ann Record (1816–1907); and grandson of Benjamin Heath (1788–1870) and Ruth Hinkley Heath (1790–1859) on the father's side, and Henry Record (born 1785) and Mercy Bradley Record (born 1778) on the mother's side. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Massachusetts, coming from England in 1632 and in succeeding years.

Mr. Heath's boyhood was passed at Salem and Farmington, Maine. His father was a man of rugged qualities, both physical and mental, full of energy, courage, humor and sterling common sense. He was a farmer and blacksmith, was active in his community as postmaster, town clerk, and selectman, and was colonel in the State militia. After some years in the local schools and in Farmington Academy, Mr. Heath went to the Nichols Latin School at Lewiston, Maine, and to the Maine State Seminary (now Bates College), where he finished his college preparatory work. He was graduated at Amherst in 1868 and received the degree of A.M. in 1871.

Of his early interests and occupations Mr. Heath wrote: "I did such work as my father's occupation demanded. I have done all kinds of farm work, have helped in making horseshoes and ox-shoes, and have shod oxen. This work was clearly wholesome in its influence on my character and habits. Application to tasks of suitable responsibility I count one of the best things for any boy. I read fiction very little, finding books suggested by my text-books and

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courses of study far more interesting and presumably of more use to me than others. Therefore, they were the ones I tried to like, and more often did like. I finally got into the habit of reading only books out of which I could get some definite and sure information. I began active life at the age of sixteen as a school teacher in Farmington, teaching in the district schools before and after I went to college, through which I had to work my way. In those days we had a long winter vacation of six weeks, and we took six weeks out of the spring term and taught a 'three months' school,' making up lost time and subjects on our return to college. Thus, and in similar ways, I earned my tuition and board."

After graduation from college Mr. Heath was for two years principal of the high school at Southboro, Massachusetts. In 1870–72 he was a student at the Bangor Theological School, but on account of ill health was obliged to leave before graduating. After a year of travel in Europe, spent largely in tramping through Switzerland, he became superintendent of schools at Farmington, Maine. His energetic efforts to introduce there new methods and new textbooks indirectly brought him into touch with Edwin Ginn, the Boston school-book publisher. In 1874 he became the representative of the Ginn Brothers with an office at Rochester, New York. In 1875 he opened their branch office in New York and in 1876 he became a member of the firm. For the next nine years the business was conducted under the name of Ginn & Heath. Mr. Heath then disposed of his interest in that firm, and on August 1, 1885, established in Boston the publishing house of D. C. Heath & Company. In extent of business D. C. Heath & Company ranks among the leading school-book publishing houses of America, with offices at Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco; Austin, Texas; Atlanta, Georgia; and London, England.

Mr. Heath was married January 6, 1881, to Mrs. Nelly Lloyd Knox, of Colorado Springs. They made their home at "The Heathcote" on Highland Avenue, Newtonville, Massachusetts. Three sons are living (1908): Arnold C., Daniel Collamore and Warren Heath. In Newton Mr. Heath's local interests were innumerable. He was a member of the Central Congregational Church, Newtonville; and of the Newton Club, the Tuesday Club, the Every Saturday Club and the Brae Burn Golf Club; and president of the Newton Education Association. He always made time for out-door recrea-

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tion — chiefly horseback riding, driving, and golf. He especially enjoyed ocean travel and visited often the Old World, the West Indies, and Hawaii, as well as distant parts of the United States.

Mr. Heath's varied interests, his boundless energy, and breadth of outlook are evidenced by the many organizations with which he was actively allied. He served as president of the Amherst Alumni Association, and of the Pine Tree State Club of Boston, and the Katahdin Club of Newton. He was one of the founders of the Twentieth Century Club; a trustee of the People's Palace; a member of the Boston Athenæum, of the Boston City Club; the University Club; the Congregational Club; the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, and the Aldine Club of New York City. He identified himself also with the Municipal Reform League; the Massachusetts Civic League; two Forestry Associations; the American Free Trade League; the National Society for Promoting Industrial Education; the National Educational Association, and the Religious Educational Association.

Of his qualities as a man the Boston *Transcript*, January 29, 1908, said:

"His name has stood preeminently for the best scholarship, the best taste, the most progressive spirit and the highest honor in the educational publishing field. It has stood equally for good citizenship, public spirit and the most faithful social service . . . His industry and organizing power were notable, and his natural qualities of leadership were recognized and utilized in every circle where he touched. . . . A frequent visitor to Europe, few American publishers were more highly esteemed or more warmly welcomed in London and Leipsic. Abroad, as at home, he carried with him ever and everywhere that rare geniality, sympathy and quick human interest that made him so beloved and so central a magnet in his home, business and social life. An ardent reader of books, an earnest student, and a genuine reformer, the educational movements and the politics of England and Germany commanded his interest almost as warmly as American affairs."

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Charles E. Hellier.

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CHARLES EDWARD HELLIER

IT is not every professional man who, in addition to the active practice of his profession, undertakes the conduct of extensive commercial interests and makes a distinct success in both directions. Especially is this true when the profession to be considered is that of the law. From time immemorial the lawyer has been considered the type of conservatism, all his movements being supposedly safe-guarded by precedents, and all his decisions given with the maximum of deliberation. The business man, however, is constantly being called upon to strike out in new lines for which there can be no precedent, and to decide matters on the instant and where long deliberation would be fatal to his success. Opportunity must be grasped boldly on her first appearance for she does not often let her advent depend upon the leisurely operation of precedent. Mr. Hellier furnishes an instructive example of one who has been eminently successful in the most lesiurely-moving of professions as well as in the unprofessional speed and rush of commercial life. A member of the Massachusetts Bar for sixteen years, and an active official of a widely-known Kentucky coal mining corporation for nearly as long a period, he has proved himself abundantly capable of carrying on with no apparent friction the direction of two seemingly most incompatible occupations. He was born in Bangor, Maine, July 8, 1864, a son of Walter Schermerhorn Hellier and his wife, Eunice Blanchard (Bixby) Hellier, of Norridgewood, Maine. The elder Hellier was a merchant and manufacturer of Bangor, a man distinguished alike for firm integrity of character, devotion to his family and application to business. He was born October 27, 1835 and died in his seventieth year on May 29, 1895 The paternal grandfather of Charles E. Hellier was a native of Devonshire, England, where he was born March 6, 1802, but leaving there in 1824, he settled in Bangor, married Elizabeth Daggett and died on September 3, 1866.

Mr. Hellier's mother was a daughter of Rufus Bixby (born Novem-

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ber 5, 1798, died March 20, 1882), and his wife, Betsy Weston Bixby. John Daggett, the first of his name in New England, was one of the little band of Puritans who in 1630 accompanied Governor John Winthrop to this country in the good ship *Arabella*, and his birthplace had been somewhere in the west of England. He settled in Watertown as one of a company led by Sir Richard Saltonstall, but presently removed to Martha's Vineyard, where he became the progenitor of the various Daggett or Doggett families of New England. The earliest of the Bixby's to appear in Massachusetts Bay Colony was Joseph Bixby who emigrated from Suffolk in 1637, and after first settling in Ipswich removed to the neighboring town of Boxford. John Weston, from whom Mr. Hellier's maternal grandmother, Betsy Weston, was descended, was a native of Buckinghamshire, England, who crossed the Atlantic in 1644 and made his home in Reading, Massachusetts. The Daggetts, Westons and Bixbys were all well known Puritan families in the seventeenth century, and their descendants were persons much respected in the communities in which they lived. Joseph Weston, a great-grandfather of Mr. Hellier, served as a volunteer in Arnold's expedition against Quebec in the war of the American Revolution, and died from the effect of the hardships endured by him on that occasion.

As a boy Charles E. Hellier was almost equally fond of reading and out-door sports, and a fortunate youthful inclination toward the perusal of the English classics proved very helpful in preparing him for certain phases of his life-work. He graduated in 1882 from the Bangor High School at the age of eighteen, and four years later from Yale University, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He matriculated at the University of Berlin in the winter semester of 1886–87, and after taking a course in the study of law at the Boston University, received the degree of LL.B. in 1887. His admission to the Massachusetts bar followed in December of that year and not long after he was so fortunate as to become associated with one of the most eminent of Massachusett's attorneys, Robert M. Morse, Esquire, and his naturally keen, analytical perceptions were intensified by this legal connection. No home or other influence was brought to bear upon his choice of a career. In adopting the legal profession he followed the current of his personal preferences, and his decision has been amply justified by results.

Mr. Hellier had scarcely entered upon a legal career when he

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became interested in the development of a corporation then known as the Elkhorn Coal and Coke Company, of Kentucky, but since 1902 as the Big Sandy Company. Mr. Hellier was chiefly responsible for the construction of a hundred-mile extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, from Whitehouse, Kentucky, the line passing through a hitherto isolated district rich both in timber and mineral resources.

Other important business concerns with which Mr. Hellier has been identified are the Metropolitan Coal Company, which he organized in 1898; the Massachusetts Breweries Company, formed by him in 1902; the Dedham and Hyde Park Gas and Electric Light Company.

On his twenty-second birthday, July 8, 1886, with an interval of scarcely a fortnight succeeding his graduation from Yale, Mr. Hellier was married to Mary Lavinia Harmon, a daughter of George and Mary (Baldwin) Harmon, and a descendant of the famous founder of Rhode Island, Roger Williams. They are the parents of four children, Mary Louise, Walter Harmon, Edward Whittier and John, all of whom are now living.

The various clubs and societies to which Mr. Hellier belongs are the University Club of New York; the University Club of Boston; the Graduates Club of New Haven; the Massachusetts Natural History Society; and the Beverly Yacht Club.

Mr. Hellier has always adhered to the Republican party, but since his interests in politics began he has never held any political office or sought to do so. His religious affiliations are with the Congregationalists. So far as influences bearing upon his own success are concerned he places that of home as the first, and, succeeding this, of intelligent contact with older men in active life, of private study, of education and of early associates.

To young men contemplating a business career he suggests as powerful factors in securing success, "steadfast application to the especial task in hand, but with mind quick to detect opportunities for personal advancement as well as courage to profit by them; while to such as are looking forward to a professional life he urges the following requisites: the choice of a high ideal, a liberal preliminary education, ability to rise above the mere craving for money getting, integrity and temperate habits, and continual hard work."

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WILLIAM HENRY HILL

WILLIAM HENRY HILL, one of the leading financiers of Boston, was born in that city, July 14, 1838.

Mr. Hill traces his ancestry on the paternal side to Peter Hill, planter, who came from Plymouth, England, in 1632, and settled at Richmond Island, near Cape Elizabeth, Maine. In 1644 he leased land at Winter Harbor (now known as Biddeford, Pool), and in 1648 was a member of the Court of Lygonia. From Peter Hill (1) was descended Roger (2) who came from England with his father and lived in Saco, Maine. The eldest son of Roger was Captain John Hill (3) born in 1666. He commanded the fort at Saco, Maine, during King Philip's War. His second son, Elisha Hill (4) was educated as a physician, and had a large practice not only in Saco, but in all the surrounding country. James Hill (5) son of Dr. Elisha, is named in the records of Portsmouth, New Hampshire as "one of the twelve citizens elected to receive General George Washington when he visited Portsmouth." At two different times he took part in the American Revolution.

On December 13, 1774, Paul Revere was sent by the Committee of Safety from Boston to Portsmouth to report that the export from England to America of powder and military stores had been forbidden, and on the night of December 14, Capt. James Hill was one of the party who went with Col. John Langdon, Major John Sullivan and Captain Pickering, to Fort William and Mary, now Fort Constitution, and captured one hundred barrels of powder and carried it to Durham, New Hampshire. Seventeen barrels were carted to Boston in ox teams, arriving just in season to be distributed to the soldiers the day before the battle of Bunker Hill.

The Revolutionary records of the adjutant-general's office at New Hampshire make the following mention: "The Fourth Congress voted on the first day of September, 1775, to raise four regiments of Minute Men by the enlistment of men from the several regiments of militia. The men were to be enlisted for four months,

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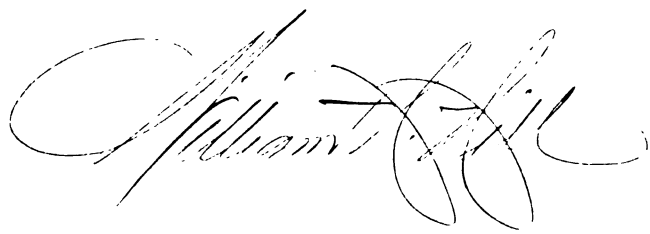

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and then others were to take their places. The troops were stationed in Portsmouth, New Castle, Kittery and vicinity, to defend the harbor from any attack that might be made upon it by the enemy from seaward. Captain James Hill commanded one of the companies on Pierce's Island, November 5, 1775." In a pay-roll of a company of volunteers commanded by Col. John Langdon, from September 29, 1777 to October 31, following, and which joined the Continental Army under General Gates at Saratoga, James Hill appears as an ensign.

James Hill (6) (the second of that name) was born in Portsmouth and married Abigail Hill, a descendant of the Connecticut branch of that family. His son, William H. Hill (7), was a man of marked character. From a rare and quaint old volume, published more than a half a century ago, entitled: "Names and Sketches of the Richest Men in Massachusetts," the following mention appears of Mr. Hill: "A native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. When about nineteen years of age, he set up in business for himself and labored with such indefatigable application that he soon acquired sufficient capital to greatly extend his business, making large importations from England, and dealing extensively in Russia leather. From this beginning he built a fortune. The most prominent characteristics of Mr. Hill as a business man, are clear perception, energy and untiring perseverance, based upon an inflexible integrity. In his social intercourse he is high minded and honorable." He married Abbie F. Remich, and the future financier was their only son.

It will be seen by the perusal of the Hill ancestry that it is filled with men and women of strong personality, possessed of marked integrity and uprightness. These characteristics find full exemplification in the subject of this sketch.

William H. Hill (eighth generation in America) attended the public and private schools of Roxbury and Boston, and graduated from the Roxbury High School. Some years before he attained his majority he entered business life, taking a position as clerk in the publishing house of Sanborn, Carter & Bazin, and continued with their successors, Brown, Taggard & Chase. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Hill became a partner in the firm of Chase, Nicol & Hill, who were engaged in the publishing business. Two years later he retired from this firm and continued in the business of book selling and publishing on his own account until the spring of 1869. On

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the first of November, in the year named, the present banking-house of Richardson, Hill & Company was established, and for nearly a half a century it has occupied a place in the foremost rank of Boston's private banking institutions. All the present partners were connected with the firm at its beginning either as members or as clerks.

Besides attending to the duties of his extensive and constantly widening business, Mr. Hill is also a trustee of several large estates, and is interested as president or director in numerous corporations. He was connected with the Boston & Bangor Steamship Company for twenty-five years, first as treasurer, then as general manager and president until the foundation of the Eastern Steamship Company which is an aggregation of the steamship lines plying between Boston and Maine, and is now a director in that company and also in the Metropolitan Steamship Company.

He is a director in the First National Bank, the Boston Insurance Company, president of the Renfrew Manufacturing Company of Adams, Massachusetts, and a director in many other corporations.

He is a member of the Archæological Institute of America; the Bostonian Society; the Bunker Hill Monument Association; the Boston Stock Exchange; Chamber of Commerce; the Real Estate Exchange and other Societies and Associations.

He does not allow his active business career to interfere with the amenities of social and family life. He is a member of numerous clubs, including the Algonquin, Art, Athletic, Country and others of similar character. In all his business ventures, Mr. Hill's success is due to his ability and hard work. He is an excellent specimen of a successful Boston financier, and fully deserves a place among the representative men of his State.

He was married on January 8, 1863, to Sarah E., daughter of William B. and Susan J. (Warren) May. Eleven children were born to them, of whom seven are living. Mrs. Hill died in 1894. His second marriage was on April 26, 1906, to Caroline Wright Rogers, of Wellesley, a graduate of Wellesley College.

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John H. Spencer

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JOHN HOPEWELL

JOHN HOPEWELL was born in Greenfield, Franklin County, Massachusetts, February 2, 1845. His father, also John Hopewell, was a native of London, England, and came to the United States when he was but fourteen years of age. He decided to learn the cutler's trade, and after serving as apprentice for the full term of seven years, he became a manufacturer of cutlery. He was, to quote the language of his son, "a good mechanic, a great lover of books and a well-read man." In 1843 he married Catherine Mahoney, of Greenfield, a woman who combined great strength of will and moral purpose with a vigorous and engaging personality.

Six sons were born of this marriage, of whom John Hopewell was the oldest. After his twelfth year he worked in the cutlery shop six months of the year, and attended school the other six months. When he was fourteen he left school and devoted his whole time to work. For three years he worked for Lamson & Goodnow, table cutlery manufacturers, in Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, and then went to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he secured a position in the machine-shops of the United States Arsenal.

It was while he was in Shelburne Falls that Mr. Hopewell, then a lad of fifteen, chanced to read the "Life of Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks," who was Representative from Massachusetts in the United States Congress and Speaker of the House. The success of the "Bobbin Boy," achieved under similar circumstances, and with no greater advantages than those which he enjoyed, presented to young Hopewell's mind the ideal of an honored and respected citizen, and convinced him there were other and higher objects in life than a man's daily wage. He determined to fit himself for a larger career, and devoted himself assiduously to the reading of books upon history, travel, political economy, and especially the biographies of great men.

When he went to Springfield he continued to make good use of his leisure hours. He attended night school, and also joined a

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debating society. He was a ready speaker, a trait which he inherited from both parents. By the time he was twenty-two years of age, he had become convinced that he could find something to do more in accord with his tastes than working at the bench. He announced his decision to his parents, and one day walked out of the shops at noon, and went forth, like Abraham of old, not knowing whither he was going. He spent a portion of the following year at a business college in Springfield, where he came in contact with a different class of men, all intent upon a business career. From the business college he went to Albany, where he obtained a position as selling agent for a publishing house. Misfortune, however, overwhelmed his employers, and so he returned to Springfield and secured a position with Josiah Cummings, a manufacturer of saddlery and a jobber of blankets and robes, manufactured by L. C. Chase & Company, of Boston, with which firm Mr. Hopewell later connected himself. In a few years he was admitted to partnership, and in 1885 bought out the interest of L. C. Chase & Company, and became the head of the house, admitting to partnership his brother, Frank Hopewell, and Mr. O. F. Kendall, and at the same time became treasurer of Sanford Mills, the large manufacturing enterprise resulting from the business alliance of L. C. Chase & Company, and Thomas Goodall, of Sanford, manufacturers of mohair plush robes and blankets.

Mr. Hopewell has been identified with many interests outside of his business, and has held many positions of responsibility and trust, being president of the Reading Rubber Manufacturing Company, president of the Electric Goods Manufacturing Company, a large electrical manufacturing corporation of Boston and Canton, Massachusetts, director in the National Bank of Redemption, and First National Bank, and he has served as director and officer in many other industrial corporations. He has always been interested in political questions, especially in subjects connected with the manufacturing interests of New England. He was one of the organizers of the Home Market Club, of Boston, and has been a member of the executive committee or a director ever since its organization, also a director of the Boston Merchants' Association. He represented his district in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1892; declined to be a candidate for the Republican nomination as Representative to the Fifty-third Congress; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, which met in St. Louis in 1896,

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and has traveled extensively in this country and Europe. His club membership has included, besides the Home Market Club, the Cambridge Club and the Cambridge Republican Club, of both of which he was president; the Algonquin Club, of Boston; the Boston Art Club; the Boston Athletic Association and the Colonial Club. He was also president of the Cambridge Citizens' Trade Association. His church affiliation is with the Universalist denomination.

Mr. Hopewell has a beautiful home in Cambridge, where he delights to entertain his many friends. He was married in October, 1870, to Sarah W. Blake, daughter of Charles Blake, of Springfield, and the five children born of the marriage were all living in 1907. Mr. Hopewell cultivates a farm at Natick, Massachusetts, where he gratifies his taste for agriculture and stock-raising, breeds high-grade Guernsey cattle and indulges in his favorite exercise of horseback riding.

Mr. Hopewell's message to young men is indicative of his own experience. He says: "If a young man selects a profession or occupation which he likes, enters into it with his whole heart, and is willing to make some sacrifice of his own personal pleasure, and acquire a love of work, as well as a habit of making friends instead of enemies, he will never fail to succeed, for work will be a pleasure and lead to success; whatever he does, he will do well, and true success is the consciousness of work well done."

The life of Mr. Hopewell is typical of that of thousands of young men who, without influence or friends to push them forward, have made a place for themselves and won recognition in the business world, — not through any special talent or genius, but by painstaking, persistent hard work, never counting the hours, whether working for themselves or their employers.

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ANDREW HOWARTH

ANDREW HOWARTH, one of the pioneers among the woolen manufacturers of the United States, was born at Rochdale England, September 14, 1820. When he was six years of age his parents came to America, choosing Andover, Massachusetts, as their home. Andrew was educated in the common schools of Andover and at Phillips Academy, but that part of his education which contributed most largely to his success as a manufacturer was obtained in his father's mill, where he worked in all the various departments for some years. His father had begun at Andover the manufacture of fine dressed flannels, and the training in attention to details and the knowledge of the different aspects of the business, had much to do in his success in rising from a humble position at the beginning of his career to large ownership and great responsibility later in life.

In 1844, at the age of twenty-four, he began his first work independently of his family by taking charge of weaving in a mill at Keesville, New York. During the next few years, in his determination to perfect himself in the industry which he had chosen as his life-work, he held positions in various establishments. In each of these positions he showed himself energetic, alert to utilize every opportunity to increase his skill and knowledge of his business, and faithful to every duty assigned to him. It was in these early years that he acquired those habits of industry, persistency and independence which won for him not only success in his business but the confidence and respect of the business world. In 1847 he was asked to go to Richmond, Virginia, as an overseer for the Virginia Woolen Manufacturing Company. Shortly after this he was made superintendent there, remaining until 1854, when he returned to Oxford, Massachusetts, a town which his product was later to make famous. A promising situation at Little Falls, New York, was soon offered him, and by 1859 he had risen to the responsible position of agent in the establishment of the Saxony Woolen Company. He managed

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Andrew Howarth

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the affairs of the company for thirteen years with signal ability. At his retirement from the Little Falls position in 1879, Mr. Howarth found himself, as the result of prudence and economy, able to buy for himself a mill of two sets at Northfield, Vermont. From this time on an ever increasing success rewarded his labors. In ten years from his purchase of the Northfield Mill he is again at Oxford, Massachusetts, not as the overseer of weaving, but as the purchaser of the mill, formerly owned by George Hodges, in which he had in earlier years been an employee. For two years Mr. Howarth operated both mills, the one in Vermont and the one in Massachusetts; but in 1884 he sold the Northfield concern and removed to Oxford, where he continued to live on a beautiful estate among the trees, which is one of the landmarks of the town.

From this time he ranked as one of the big manufacturers of Worcester County as well as of the State. In 1890 he purchased the plant at Rochdale, Massachusetts, the village which singularly enough bore the name of his own birthplace across the water. This plant he continued to operate until his death in 1905.

During the last eight years of his life he was a sufferer from rheumatism, but he never wholly disassociated himself from business. Even in the last few years of his life his mind was alert and his will as vigorous as ever, and he kept a close eye upon affairs.

Mr. Howarth was a man of irreproachable character in all the relations of life. He was high minded, generous and public spirited. He took liberal views of public affairs, and was in his relations to the community and the State the embodiment of the highest ideals of civic duty. Mr. Howarth enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him. Few men enjoyed in a larger measure the love and respect of his children.

Mr. Howarth was married September 26, 1846, to Martha Moorcroft and had one son, Francis A., born in 1849, at Richmond, Virginia. After his graduation from Brown University, Francis A. Howarth associated himself with his father. One grandson, Andrew P. Howarth, and two great great-grandsons, Andrew John Howarth and Francis George Howarth, added much to the joy of Mr. Howarth's last years.

His domestic life was as pure, as even and as useful as his public life. His home was attractive, and in the company of his family he was entirely happy.

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JOSEPH JEFFERSON

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, son, grandson and great-grandson of actors, dean of the American stage, his service extending over seventy-five years, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1829. The father, Joseph Jefferson (1804–1842), was a great actor, especially in the rôles of old men. He was as well a manager, scene painter, stage carpenter, in fact proficient in everything connected with the stage. As a boy he preferred the business of architect and draftsman and received instruction in these branches as well as in painting. He made his first appearance, in 1814, at the Chestnut Street Theater in Philadelphia. His son, in 1905, said of him, "His marked characteristics were simplicity and honesty." He was married in 1826 to Cornelia Frances (Thomas) Burke, an actress, daughter of M. Thomas, a French refugee from the island of Santo Domingo, and widow of Thomas Burke, the actor. She was a popular comic actress and vocalist, and their two children, Joseph Jefferson and Cornelia Jefferson (1835–1899), adopted the profession of the stage. Joseph Jefferson's grandfather, Joseph Jefferson (1774–1832), was born in Plymouth, England; son of Thomas Jefferson, a successful actor, connected with Drury Lane Theater, London, England, where he played with David Garrick. He was proprietor and manager of the theater at Plymouth, England, where his son Joseph made his first appearance on the stage. He came to America under contract with Charles Stewart Powell, who had gone to England to procure actors for the Federal Street Theater in Boston. Through bankruptcy proceedings the Federal Street Theater was closed before the arrival of Mr. Jefferson in Boston, and he made his first appearance in America at the John Street Theater in New York City, February 10, 1765, as Squire Richard in "The Provoked Husband." He married Euphena Fortune, daughter of a Scotch merchant of New York City, and she adopted the profession of her husband and made her first appearance on any stage at the Park Theater, New York City, December 22, 1800, and from there she

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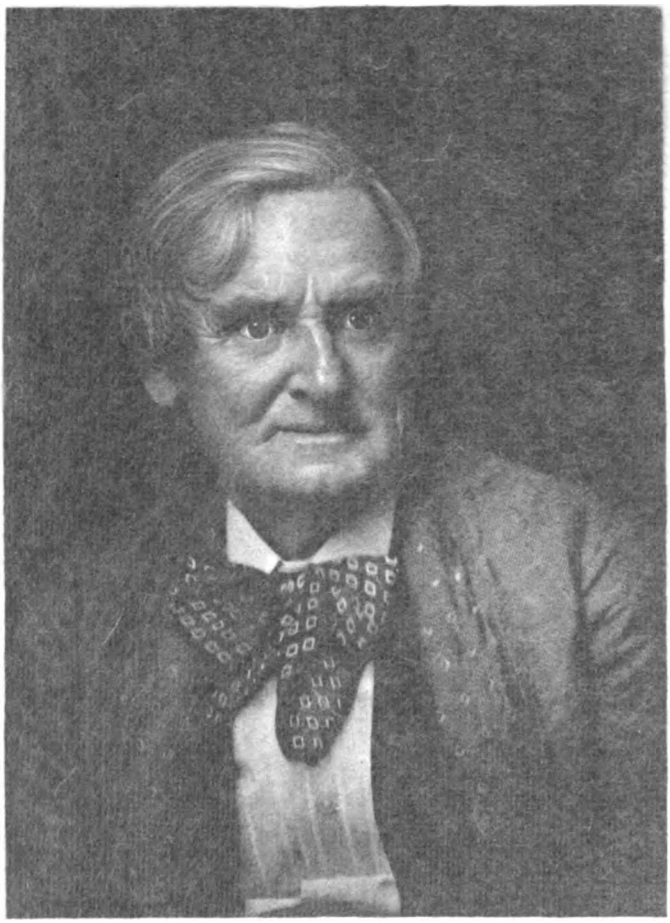

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appeared with her husband in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Washington, District of Columbia, and Richmond, Virginia. He was pronounced by competent critics, themselves professionals, "the funniest comedian of the age in which he lived."

Joseph Jefferson, the third noted actor of the name and the fourth generation of actors in the Jefferson family in America, had delicate health as a child and showed an early inclination to paint and to act. He had no home life, his waking hours being spent mostly behind the scenes of a theater. He had, however, the tender care of a devoted mother who had a potent influence over his intellectual, moral and spiritual life. He never attended school, but was instructed by his mother and other interested professional friends, who willingly answered his questions in his process of self instruction. His active life began as a property baby; when three years old he was "Hercules Strangling a Lion" in a living statue scene. At four years "Jim Crow" (Thomas B. Rice) emptied him out of a bag, dressed as a negro dancer, and he imitated Rice in his various antics. When eight years old he was a "pirate" to another lad "sailor" in a sword combat. In 1838 the Jefferson family took charge of a theater in Chicago, Illinois, and this proving unprofitable, they became strolling players, Joseph and his father painting signs and decorating the ceilings of theaters and private residences to help out the support of the family when they had no audiences. They followed the United States Army into Texas and Mexico, 1846–47, and in 1848 returned to Philadelphia, where he played low comedy parts. He was married May 19, 1850, to Margaret Clements Lockyer, an actress under engagement at the Chatham Theater, New York City. He played Marrall to the elder Booth's Sir Giles Overreach in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," in 1851, having in 1849–50 been a stock actor at Chanfrau's New National Theater, New York City. He was actor and stage manager in different cities in the South and secured for his theater such talent as Agnes Roertson, Dion Boucicault, Edwin Forrest, Edwin Adams and other notable actors of the time and also produced novel stage effects and show-pieces. He was in Europe, 1856, playing in London and Paris, and opened at Laura Keene's Theater, New York City in September, 1857, as leading comedian, making his first appearance as Dr. Pangloss in "The Heir at Law," when he was severely criticised for interpolation which he excused on the ground of its being "good art." From October 18, 1858, he

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played one hundred and forty consecutive nights as Asa Trenchard in "Our American Cousin." This play he owned and in this part made his first bow to the public as a star, when twenty-nine years old. He acted the part of Caleb Plummer in "Cricket on the Hearth" under the engagement with Dion Boucicault in 1859, and the same year was one of the principals in "The Octoroon." In 1860 he appeared in California in "Our American Cousin," and in the East in his own version of "Oliver Twist," taking the title rôle. His wife died in March, 1861, and he left his native land for Australia, where he starred, 1861–65, as Asa Trenchard and Caleb Plummer; as Rip in an old version of Rip Van Winkle and as Bob Brierly in "The Ticket of Leave Man" where his audience included over one hundred actual ticket of leave men. On reaching England in 1865 he revised "Rip Van Winkle" in collaboration with Dion Boucicault, Jefferson working over much of the piece and entirely rewriting the third act in accordance with his own conception of the legend as narrated by Irving. Boucicault was responsible for the ending of the first act and of the recognition of Rip by his daughter in the third act, borrowed from Shakespeare's "King Lear." The revised play was presented to a London audience at the Adelphi Theater, September 4, 1865, and it was an immediate success, running one hundred and seventy nights.

On August 31, 1866, be brought the play back to its home at the Olympic Theater, New York City, where it was most heartily welcomed. After enjoying a long run East it was taken to Chicago August 31, 1867, where at McVicker's Theater he had a profitable four weeks' run when it was withdrawn to make room for "The Rivals" with Jefferson as Bob Acres.

Mr. Jefferson was married secondly on December 20, 1867, to Sarah Isabel, daughter of Henry and Sarah (de Shields) Warren, and in 1869, with the proceeds from his successful starring tours, he secured an estate near Tarrytown, on the Hudson River, not far from Sunnyside, the home of Washington Irving, who had been dead only ten years, and also a farm at Hohokus, New Jersey, and a plantation on Bayou Teche, an island west of New Iberia, Louisiana, where his fondness for hunting and fishing could be fully satisfied. He was in New York from August 15, 1869, to December, 1870, producing at Booth's Theater, "Rip Van Winkle," which was witnessed by over one hundred and fifty thousand persons from all parts of the

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world. He acted only a part of each season, spending his summer vacations at his farm in New Jersey and his winters in Louisiana. Later in life he made his summer home at Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts, where President Cleveland became a neighbor and companion in fishing and in social enjoyments. His avocation for many years had been painting in oils, and when he retired from the stage in 1904 he continued to indulge in his favorite pastime. The products of his brush were highly prized by his friends, fortunate enough to be favored with a landscape from his easel. In 1900 he placed on exhibition at Fischer's studio in Washington a considerable number of his paintings, and his friends made the occasion one of the social events of the Washington season. Of the eleven children born of his two marriages seven were living in 1905, as were also fourteen of his grandchildren. Mr. Jefferson's characters in the order of their popularity probably stood: Rip Van Winkle, Bob Acres, Caleb Plummer, Dr. Pangloss, Asa Trenchard, Dr. Olapod, Bob Brierly, Newman Noggs, Jack Rockford, Goldfinch. He wrote his autobiography for the *Century Magazine* in 1889–90, and it was issued in book form in 1891: He also wrote "Reply to Ignatius Donnelly on the Shakespeare-Bacon Arguments," and contributed articles on the stage to magazines. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Yale University in 1892 and from Harvard University in 1895. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and belonged to no policital party, but voted for "the man and the issue." He was a member of the Society of Psychical Research, and his recreations were chiefly gardening, fishing and playing with his grandchildren who made their home with him at Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts. To young men he says: "Industry and earnestness have helped me."

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ANDREW JACKSON JENNINGS

ANDREW JACKSON JENNINGS, lawyer, legislator, cotton-mill director, was born in Fall River, Bristol County, Massachusetts, August 2, 1849. His father, Andrew M. Jennings (1808–1882), was a son of Isaac and Susan (Cole) Jennings and a descendant from John Jennings of Plymouth Colony. Andrew M. Jennings was a machinist noted for his industry, firmness and honesty. He served as foreman in the machine-shops of Hawes, Marvel & Davol for about thirty-five years. His family consisted of eight children, four of whom died in infancy, and his eldest son, Thomas J. Jennings in 1872, leaving Andrew J., George F., and Anne P. (Mrs. J. Densmore Brown), of Milford, Connecticut, with his widow to survive him.

Andrew Jackson Jennings attended the public school, his school attendance being liberally interspersed with hard work, his boyhood tasks giving him health, strength and an experience in accomplishing things by facing and overcoming obstacles. His mother greatly influenced his moral and spiritual life. He was prepared for college in the classical school of Mowry & Goff, in Providence, Rhode Island, and graduated in 1868, matriculating the same year at Brown University where he graduated with special honors in 1872. While at college he was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and was prominent in the athletic field, being captain of the class and of the university nine. While attending college he taught night school two winters. He pursued a course in law at Boston University after having taught the high school at Warren, Rhode Island, from September, 1872, to July, 1874; was a student of law in the office of James M. Morton, of Fall River, during the fall of 1874 and graduated at Boston University School of Law in 1876. His adopting the law as a profession was entirely from personal preference.

He began the practice of law in Fall River in partnership with his preceptor, Hon. James M. Morton, and this partnership con-

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tinued up to 1890, when Mr. Morton went upon the bench, and he then formed a partnership with John S. Brayton, Jr., as Jennings & Brayton. His position at the bar was one of marked prominence "as an able, painstaking and energetic lawyer and advocate." He was a member of the school committee of Fall River, 1875, 1876 and 1877; a Representative in the Legislature of Massachusetts, 1878 and 1879; State Senator, 1882, declining reelection. In the House he was a prominent member of the judiciary committee and chairman of the joint committee on the removal of Judge Day by address of 1882. He was active in securing the passage of the civil damage law and in introducing the school house liquor law in the Senate.

He was married December 25, 1879, to Marion, daughter of Captain Seth and Nancy J. (Bosworth) Saunders, of Warren, Rhode Island, and their children are Oliver Saunders and Marion Jennings. Mr. Jennings affiliated with the Baptist denomination, and he has been president of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fall River, since 1893, clerk of the Second Baptist Society of Fall River since 1884. He was president of the Brown Alumni in 1891 and 1892, and was elected a trustee of Brown University. He is a member of the Quequechan Club of Fall River, Massachusetts, and the University Club of Providence, Rhode Island. His law practice is extensive and he has conducted many notable cases, the largest advertised being the Lizzie A. Borden trial for homicide in 1893, he being counsel for the defendant from the first. He served the State as district attorney for the southern district of Massachusetts from November, 1894, to fill a vacancy, and from 1895 by reelection to full term of three years. Mr. Jennings is a director in several cotton-mill corporations. He is also a trustee of the Union Savings Bank of Fall River. To young men seeking to attain true success Mr. Jennings would give this message: "Keep in good health; work and play equally hard; try to diminish your desires; be square, and helpful to everybody who needs help."

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PRESTON BOND KEITH

PRESTON BOND KEITH, manufacturer and bank president, was born in North Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, October 18, 1847. His father, Charles Perkins Keith, son of Charles S. and Mahitable Perkins Keith, and a descendant from the Rev. James Keith, who came from Aberdeen, Scotland, to Plymouth, in 1644, and settled in Bridgewater. His mother, Mary Keith Williams, was a daughter of Josiah and Sylvia (Keith) Williams of West Bridgewater.

Preston Bond Keith was brought up in the country and grew up a strong and healthy boy fond of play. He was compelled to form habits of industry, essential to every successful life, by working in his father's shop when not attending the district and high school, and he early displayed a greater fondness for manual labor than for school instruction. His mother largely influenced his moral and spiritual life and grounded him in the evangelical faith. He began independent life as a clerk in a Boston boot and shoe store on Pearl Street in 1866 and he married December 8, 1869, Eldora Louise, daughter of Josiah W. and Margaret (Dunlap) Kingman, of Campello, and the one child born of this marriage was living in 1905. They made their home in Campello village, Plymouth County, and he has been a justice of the peace, city alderman of Brockton, 1883 and 1884, a boot and shoe manufacturer there from 1871, president of the Home National Bank of Brockton from 1894, a director of the Brockton Savings Bank, and a member of the Commercial Club of Brockton.

Mr. Keith is a Republican in politics and a member of the South Congregational Church. His recreation is in horseback riding and playing golf. To young men he commends the principles that made Joseph's life in Egypt a success as applicable to-day: "Faith in God and a determined purpose to be faithful and earnest in the discharge of every duty will remain the cardinal principles. Willingness to apply them is where the rub comes."

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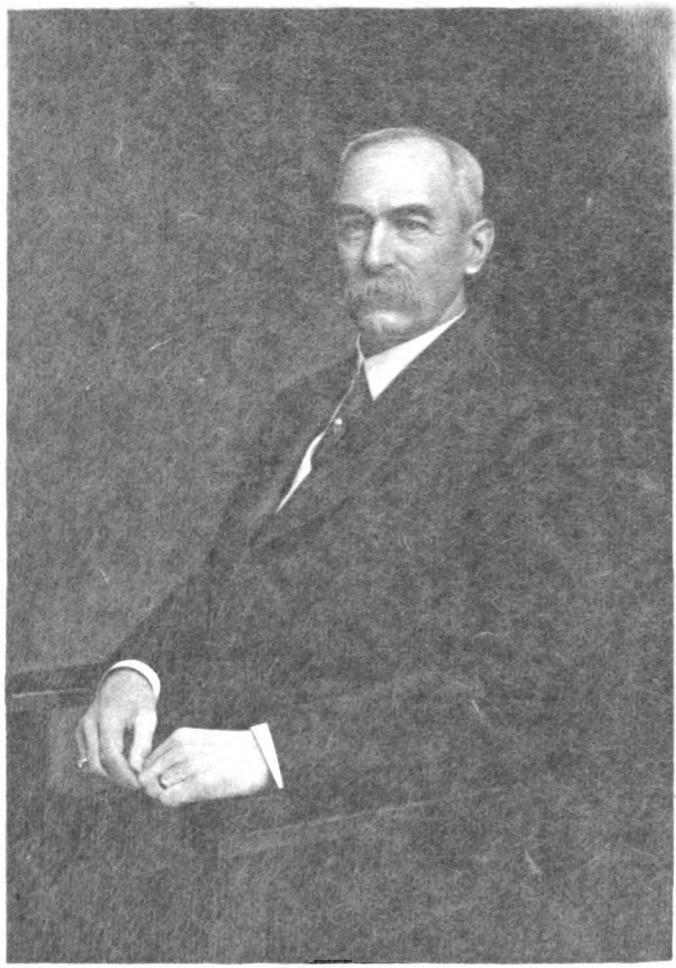

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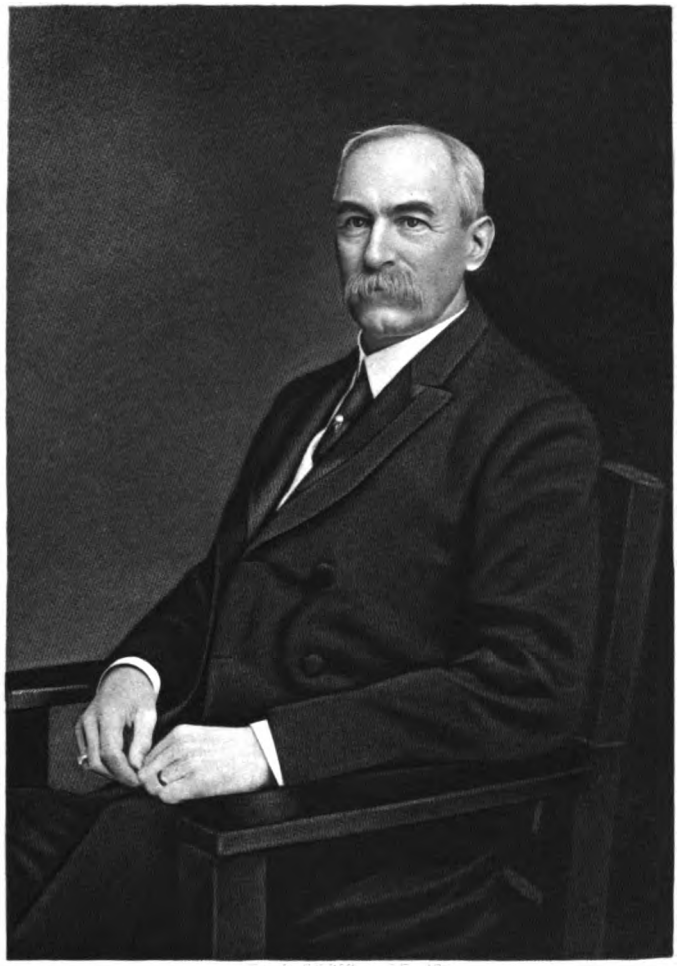

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WILLIAM HENRY LINCOLN

WILLIAM HENRY LINCOLN, son of a Boston shipping merchant; student in public and private schools; secretary of the Boston Y. M. C. A. four years and vice-president one year; president of the New England Shipowners Association for several years; member of the school committee twenty-two years, and chairman sixteen years; member of the Brookline Park Commission nine years; bank president twenty-four years; member of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School Commission four years and chairman two years; president of the Boston Commercial Club three years; president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce four years; trustee of the Episcopal Theological School from 1894; director of the Episcopal City Mission from 1894; member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1895; trustee of Wellesley College from 1898; president of the Economic Club, of Boston from 1902, — was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 13, 1835. His father, Henry Lincoln, son of Rev. Henry Lincoln and Susannah (Crocker) Lincoln, was a shipping merchant, member of the Boston City Council, director of the Insane Asylum of Boston, a man of integrity and Christian character. His mother, Charlotte A. Lewis Lincoln, was the daughter of Leonard French Lewis. His first paternal ancestor in America, Samuel Lincoln, came from Hingham, England, to Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1636. Samuel Lincoln was also the ancestor of President Abraham Lincoln, Governor Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts and Governor Enoch Lincoln, of Maine. William Henry Lincoln is also descended from the Rev. John Robinson, of Leyden, the pastor and leader of the Puritans.

He began his active business life as a clerk in his father's office when eighteen years of age as a matter of duty, his father needing his services and he recognizing the beginning of an opportunity to carry out an ambition to be useful to the community in which he lived. He remained as clerk and from 1856 a partner, with his father in the management of a line of sailing packets between Boston and New

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Orleans, Mobile and Galveston up to 1861, when the Civil War interfered with their business and the partnership was dissolved. Young Lincoln then formed a partnership with Frank N. Thayer and the firm of Thayer & Lincoln continued up to the time of the death of Mr. Thayer in 1882. Mr. Thayer was engaged in the ship chandlery business on Lewis Wharf and Thayer & Lincoln organized a line of sailing ships which they built at Newburyport, Massachusetts, and Kennebunk, Maine, and acquired as many more by purchase. They traded with all the principal parts of the world, and the last ship they built, the *John Currier*, cost $120,000, and was the last wooden ship launched in Massachusetts.

Mr. Lincoln, perceiving that the days for wooden ships were numbered, secured in 1872 the winter agency of the Dominion Line of steamers for Boston, the ice preventing their reaching Montreal, and in 1876 the firm completed arrangements with Frederick Leyland, under which a fortnightly line of Leyland steamships was established between Liverpool and Boston. Thayer & Lincoln became the American agents and subsequently Mr. Lincoln the resident director of the Leyland Line of Steamships. In 1877 the business made a weekly sailing necessary.

This experience made Mr. Lincoln anxious for the supremacy of American shipping and he was an earnest advocate of the repeal of the navigation laws, so as to enable Americans to purchase vessels abroad and put them under the American flag. As president of the New England Shipowners Association he called a national convention of shipowners in 1883 to consider the subject. As president of the convention he spoke with authority in favor of free ships, but the majority of the convention opposed the proposition. He was secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, 1857–61, also serving as vice-president of the association in 1860, which was his first experience in office. In 1873 he was made a member of the Brookline school committee, serving in that capacity for twenty-two years, and as chairman of the board for sixteen years. In 1877 he was made president of the Brookline Savings Bank and held the office twenty-seven years. He was elected president of the New England Shipowners Association in 1880 and served by reelection for several years. As president of the Boston Commercial Club his service extended from 1883 to 1886 and as vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, 1885–87 and 1899–1900, and as its president from 1900

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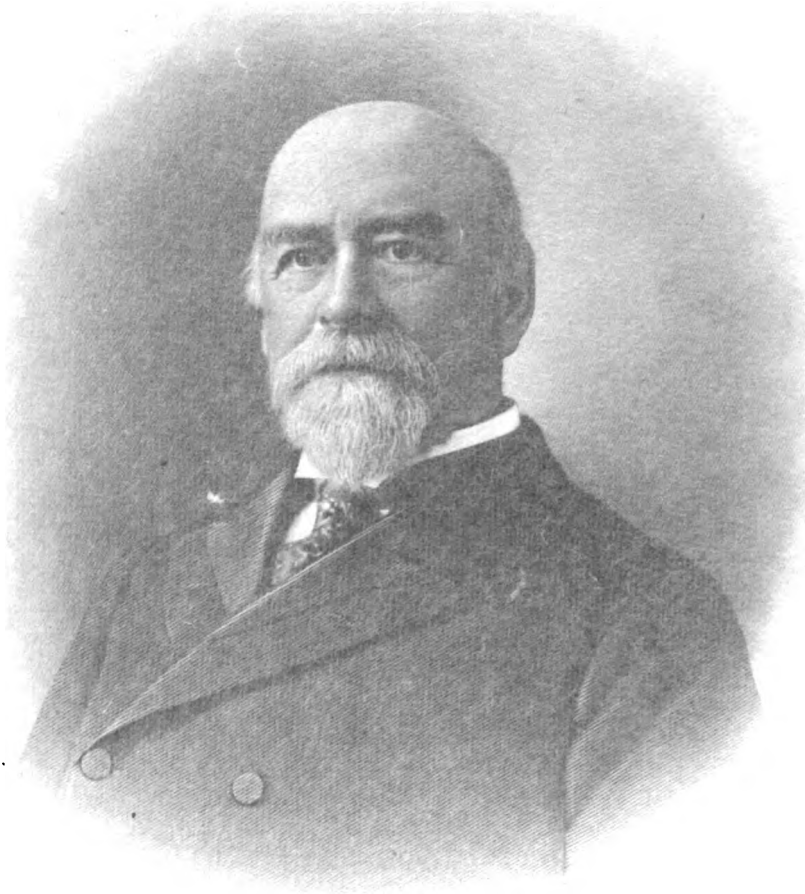

William H. Lincoln

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to 1904. In 1904 he was in active association with the Boston Insurance Company as a director, having been a member of the board from 1881. He served the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge as a trustee for ten years; the Episcopal City Mission as director for ten years; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a member of its corporation from 1895; Wellesley College as a member of its board of trustees about six years; the Mercantile Trust Company as a director from 1900; the Economic Club as president for two years and the Bostonian society as a director.

He was married April 21, 1863, to Cecelia Frances, daughter of James W. and Elisa N. Smith, of Boston, and they make their home in Brookline, Massachusetts, and have four children.

He was a member of the Independent Corps of Cadets, of Boston, during the period of the Civil War and was for a short period in the United States service at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. His club and society membership includes the Commercial and Economic Clubs, the Bostonian Society and St. Andrews Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. He was always a liberal Republican in politics. His church affiliation has been with the Protestant Episcopal Church. To young men starting out in life he says: "Remember life is short at best. True success does not consist in amassing wealth. Cultivate high ideals; read lives of men who have been the greatest benefactors to mankind and made the best use of time. Be diligent, honest and upright—faithful in little things. Cultivate a love for the good, the beautiful, the true. Be public spirited, unselfish and stand for what's right and just. Make yourself a master of your business or profession."

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THOMAS DIXON LOCKWOOD

THOMAS DIXON LOCKWOOD, though so long a distinguished leader in the peculiarly American art of telephony, and an electrical expert and inventor of typical Yankee push and versatility, is a native of Smethwick, Staffordshire, a suburb of Birmingham, England, where he was born, December 30, 1848. He is a son of a plate glass manufacturer, and his early craving for knowledge appears to have developed in later life into a general aptitude in varied fields of labor. The father, John Frederick Lockwood, was born November 14, 1819, and died in July, 1879, and was the son of James Lockwood (1803–1863) and Mary Ann (Barton) Lockwood; he married Mary Dixon, the daughter of Thomas Dixon (1784-1854) and Esther (Rogers) Dixon.

The story of the career of Thomas Dixon Lockwood reads like a romance. With very little education before beginning his active work, he yet early acquired a taste for mineralogy, biography, history, engineering and chemistry, and by industry and indomitable perseverance gained a wide general acquaintance with these subjects, long ago becoming a recognized authority in his special electrical branches of study. For a short time he attended a day school attached to Messrs. Chances' glass works at West Smethwick. His studies here were ended at the age of ten, and since then he has had no further instruction, his varied accomplishments having been self-acquired by home study and practical experience.

His first employment was washing emery at the Birmingham Plate Glass Works, which he began in 1859. He entered the machine-shops of the factory in 1861, and worked there, learning and practising the trade of machinist, until 1865. In that year he immigrated with his father's family to Port Hope, Ontario. Here he was employed at first in a machine-shop and then in a tannery, but soon learned telegraphy, and in 1867 became the first operator at Port Hope for the Provincial Telegraph Company. Here and in subsequent telegraphic positions he preferred night work as affording

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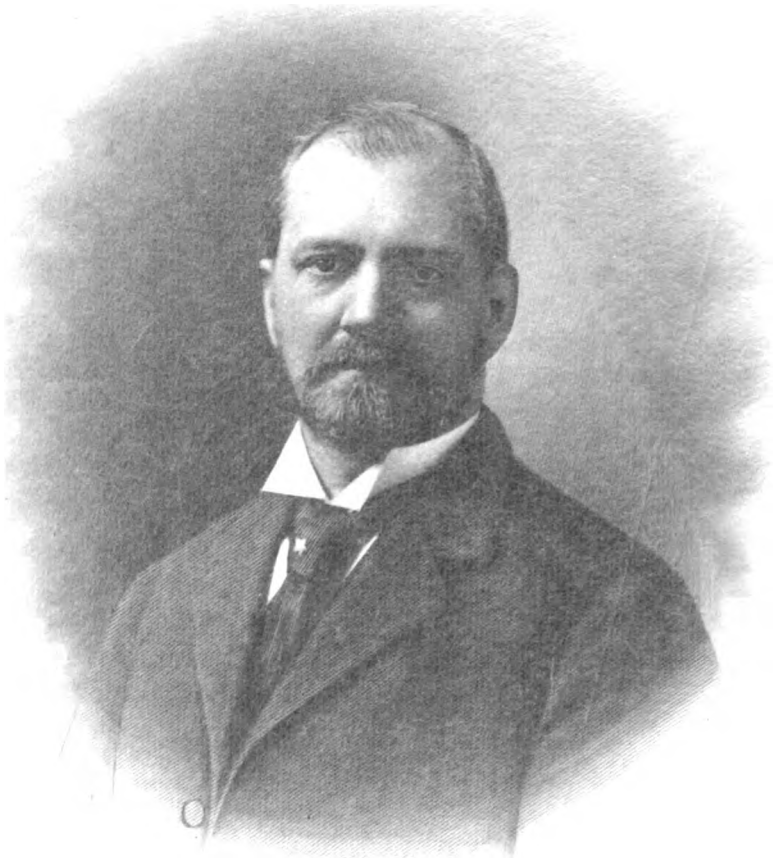

Thomas D. Lockwood

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better opportunity for the study of electricity, which he continued steadily and effectively, so that on the invention of the telephone, by Bell, he was thoroughly equipped to take a leading part in the introduction and improvement of the new instrument. The telegraph company by which he was originally employed having failed, he sought other employment, becoming finisher in the mills of the Smith Paper Company, at Lee, Massachusetts.

In 1869 Mr. Lockwood went to New Albany, Indiana, where he aided in establishing works for making polished plate glass. This was the first American plant of the kind, and he ordered the first machinery to be imported for such work. As the Star Glass Works, this factory afterwards contributed to the great fortune from which W. C. DePauw endowed DePauw University. On the creation of this industry, Mr. Lockwood wrote a four-column article on plate glass manufacture for the *Scientific American*, and thus began the literary labors that since then have been so productive.

Working his way East in 1872, he tried life on the railway in Connecticut and New Jersey, serving in varied capacities for the Housatonic Railroad and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Within a few months he was successively ticket clerk, freight clerk, telegraph operator, chief clerk and paymaster in the master-mechanic's department, signal operator, and even brakeman, and engineer on trains.

Going to New York in 1875, he first became inspector of a private fire-alarm service, from which he was soon called to important positions with the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company and the American District Telegraph Company. In this work, which he followed until 1879, he had unusual advantages for improving his practical knowledge of telegraphy, and he made the most of the experience.

In 1879 he joined the company of electricians that was being enlisted by the telephone industry. He was at first technical inspector of exchanges for the National Bell Telephone Company, which soon afterwards reorganized as the American Bell Telephone Company; but in 1881 he was placed at the head of a new bureau of patent and technical information which the company had decided to establish. In this position he has found his great opportunities. For nearly thirty years he has continued his invaluable services for the American Bell Telephone Company, and, at

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the headquarters in Boston, he still acts as patent expert and telephone engineer.

Mr. Lockwood is the author of several important books on electrical subjects, and has written innumerable technical articles and papers. His clear, forcible and entertaining style would have insured him success as a technical journalist if he had not found a far more lucrative field. The first of his books was "Information for Telephonists" (New York, 1881), which contains several articles of practical value, and was very favorably received. The "Text-Book of Electrical Measurements" (New York, 1883) followed. "Electricity, Magnetism and the Electric Telegraph" (New York, 1885) is a treatise in the form of questions and answers, and was admirably planned to give a general survey of the theory and practice of electricity and magnetism up to the date of its appearance. He edited a translation of "Ohm's Law," which was published in 1890. Among the more noteworthy of his other writings may be mentioned a series of articles on "Practical Telephony," that appeared in the *Western Electrician* in 1887. "History of the Word 'Telephone,'" in the *Electrician* and the *Electrical Engineer*, in 1887; and "Telephone Repeaters or Relays," in the *Electrical World*, in 1895.

He has made many inventions in electrical methods and apparatus. These include the Automatic Telephone Call, patented July 11, 1882; and Means for Preventing Telephone Disturbances due to Electric Railroads, patented November 20, 1888. He has given some attention to burglar alarms and alarm systems.

Mr. Lockwood is a public speaker of much ability. He is in demand for papers at society meetings and as a lecturer, and a retentive and quick-acting memory gives him great facility of expression in extemporaneous addresses. He was lecturer before the Lowell Institute, on the Telegraph and Telephone, in the winter of 1883. He was Associate Professor of Telegraphy, Telephony and Patent Law at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, in 1904–05; and he has been an occasional lecturer at many colleges.

He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of the Algonquin and Exchange Clubs, Boston; Engineeer's Club, New York; American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Institution of Electrical Engineers, London; Imperial Institute, London; and honorary member of the National Electric Light Association and

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the Association of Railroad Telegraph Superintendents, and life member of the American Geographical Society. He has been manager and vice-president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

He is identified with no political party, but has always been an independent in public affairs. He is actively interested in the First Baptist Church at Melrose, Massachusetts, the suburban city which has been his home for many years. His recreation takes diversified form, and he finds relaxation and pleasure in whist, traveling, reading, astronomy and chess.

In reading he found early inspiration in the optimistic biographies of Samuel Smiles, especially in the "Lives of Engineers." He has owed much also to "The American Telegraph" of Pope, "The Encyclopedia Britannica," Crecy's "Civil Engineering," "The Pilgrim's Progress" and Dick's "Christian Philosopher." His needs, tastes and opportunities have led him to give much attention to the collection of a reference and technical library. This has grown to much importance, and is especially rich in works relating to telegraphy, telephony and electricity.

It seems to Mr. Lockwood that the youth of the present day are, to a large extent, educationally pampered. The road to mature life is often made too easy to develop strength and hardiness of character, but such suggestions as the following, which he has offered for young people, are of a kind to be helpful, under any condition, to those seeking true success: "Don't be always looking for a 'good time.' During the educational period, be it long or short, make the most of it. Be earnest in whatever is undertaken, and do whatever you have to do with your might. Be considerate of others. Cultivate self-knowledge, self-reliance and self-control. Be receptive, or open-minded. It is better to change one's mind than to continue to hold to a wrong view. Don't value riches, except for what can be done with them. Be economical, but don't put money in the first place."

Mr. Lockwood was married October 29, 1875, to Mary Helm, daughter of George Helm, late of Port Hope, Ontario; of two children born, the survivor is Arthur Lockwood, who is with the Western Electric Company of New York and Chicago.

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HENRY CABOT LODGE

HENRY CABOT LODGE, the senior Senator of Massachusetts, is a native of Boston, and of ancestry identified with all that is most characteristic of the Commonwealth. He was born on May 12, 1850, the son of John Ellerton and Anna (Cabot) Lodge. He was named after his maternal grandfather, Henry Cabot, a descendant of John Cabot, who came to America from the Island of Jersey about 1680. Mr. Lodge's father was a merchant of Boston, a son of Giles Lodge, who came from England to New England in 1792.

A youth of this race and environment in Boston turns easily and instinctively to scholarship or the public service. Master Dixwell's famous private Latin School gave Mr. Lodge his training for Harvard College, whence he graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1871. Inclining first to the law, he took his professional course at the Harvard Law School, securing the degree of LL.B. in 1875. He was duly admitted to practice at the Suffolk Bar in 1876, but the study of history had peculiarly appealed to him. Following post-graduate studies in history at Harvard, he was given the degree of Ph.D. in 1876 for a thesis on "The Land Law of the Anglo-Saxons," and for three years thereafter remained at Harvard as an instructor in history. His historical research bore notable fruit in a Lowell Institute course of lectures in Boston in 1880 on "The English Colonies in America."

Meanwhile Mr. Lodge had broadened his activities through service as editor of the "North American Review" and the "International Review," and in 1880 he definitely entered public life as a Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature. Mr. Lodge addressed himself to his work with a seriousness of purpose which commanded recognition from the older political leaders of the State. In the memorable national campaign of 1884, which was very close and exciting in Massachusetts as in the country at large, Mr. Lodge bore a conspicuous part, and two years later he was elected to the National House of Representatives, and took his seat in the Fiftieth Congress.

In Washington Mr. Lodge, with his scholarly attainments, his

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Henry Cabot Lodge

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thorough knowledge of political history and his growing reputation as an orator, came rapidly forward into a position of leadership. Those were difficult years for the Republican party. It had managed to win the national election of 1888, but it suffered a terrible reverse in the congressional elections of two years afterward. Mr. Lodge had developed a remarkable power as an incisive and aggressive debater, and he became one of the most trusted and effective lieutenants of the great Speaker, Thomas B. Reed.

At home in Massachusetts Mr. Lodge had acquired a more and more commanding influence. His career in the National House gained for him a national reputation, and on January 17, 1893, the Massachusetts Legislature elected him to the United States Senate to succeed Henry L. Dawes, who had grown old in the public service.

Mr. Lodge entered the Senate a young man, in his forty-third year. He was fortunate in a great and unusual opportunity, and he rose instantly to the level of it. He proved himself anew in the Senate, as he already had in the House, to be a keen and vigorous debater, quick to detect the weak points in an adversary and masterly in his power of analysis and reasoning. Moreover, in the serious and elaborate oratory on great themes and great occasions, wherein the Senate still instructs and delights the country, Mr. Lodge achieved distinction as one of the most eloquent and compelling of American public men.

Mr. Lodge has studied and traveled widely in Europe, and as a member of the committee on foreign relations has dealt authoritatively with public questions affecting the international affairs of the United States. He has believed from the beginning of his public career that a steadfast and virile foreign policy was the only policy consistent with the safety as well as the honor of the American people and their government. He has earnestly and successfully advocated the development of a strong navy in which Massachusetts has an historic interest, and he has been one of the public men who have insisted that the nation must meet with patience, firmness and courage the unexpected and far-reaching responsibilities that have sprung from the Spanish War.

Through the administration of President Roosevelt, Senator Lodge has occupied a place of especial responsibility in Washington, because of his long and intimate personal friendship with the president and because of the close agreement of their views upon

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many of the largest and most urgent public questions. But before Mr. Roosevelt came to the presidency, Mr. Lodge had achieved unquestioned recognition as one of the leaders of the Senate, and indeed one of the leaders of the Republican party in the nation. In the organization of the Senate, Mr. Lodge has long held the important post of chairman of the committee on the Philippines, and has had the working out of some of the most difficult problems relating to the East Indian archipelago, which the American people are endeavoring to prepare for eventual self-government. Mr. Lodge is a member also of the committees on foreign relations, immigration, military affairs and rules. He has given much of his best thought and effort to the problem of immigration and how to regulate and restrict it, and he succeeded in procuring the passage of the important bill providing for an educational test, which failed to override the veto of President Cleveland. Mr. Lodge is a member of the present Immigration Commission, and he served also as a member of the Merchant Marine Commission of 1904–1905, and of the Commission on Alaskan Boundary, appointed by President Roosevelt.

To the political affairs of his own State of Massachusetts, Senator Lodge has given close attention throughout his service in Washington. He has always had great influence in shaping the policies of his party at home, and his counsel has carried weight in the nominations for the largest public offices. Together with the junior senator of Massachusetts, Hon. Winthrop Murray Crane — and the two senators admirably complement each other — Mr. Lodge has held a leading part in successive Massachusetts political campaigns, which in recent years have almost invariably brought triumph to the Republican party. He has seen the opposition in Massachusetts try candidate after candidate and issue after issue in vain, until the Republican strength in the old Commonwealth has come to be regarded as well-nigh impregnable.

Senator Lodge has also wielded a powerful influence in the broader field of national party management. He was permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention which nominated Taft and Sherman at Chicago in June, 1908. His address as presiding officer, concise and yet comprehensive, with its orderly marshaling of the vital issues of the campaign, its precise and scholarly English and its passages of distinct eloquence and beauty, was hailed throughout the country as a noble oration, worthy of the best of American traditions

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and worthy of the great theme and great occasion. This convention was a vast tumultuous gathering, difficult to control, exacting the utmost tact and decision from its presiding officer. This was not his first experience of the kind, for Mr. Lodge had been permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt in Philadelphia in 1900, and chairman of the committee on resolutions of the Republican National Convention which nominated Roosevelt and Fairbanks in Chicago in 1904. He had previously been a conspicuous figure at all of the Republican National Conventions between 1884 and 1896.

Throughout these many years of arduous public service in posts of the very greatest responsibility, Mr. Lodge, with his alertness of intellect and habits of systematic industry, has steadily pursued literary activities which, of themselves, would have given him enduring fame. His first published book was devoted to the career of a distinguished kinsman, the "Life and Letters of George Cabot," which appeared in 1877, when Mr. Lodge was instructor in history at Harvard. Three of the most scholarly and altogether notable biographies in the "American Statesmen" series, "Alexander Hamilton" (1882), "Daniel Webster" (1883), and "George Washington" (1889), have come from his busy, exact and powerful pen. Moreover, Mr. Lodge edited the works of Alexander Hamilton in nine volumes, published in 1885. In 1881 he had written a "Short History of the English Colonies in America." He published in 1886 "Studies in History," and in 1891 the "History of Boston" in the "Historic Towns" series, published by Longmans. In 1892, "Historical and Political Essays," and a volume of selections from speeches appeared; and in 1895, in cooperation with Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Lodge published "Hero Tales from American History." Another volume, "Certain Accepted Heroes and Other Essays," appeared in 1897; and in 1898 the "Story of the Revolution," in two volumes. In 1899 Senator Lodge published the "Story of the Spanish War," which remains the most vivid, stirring and just narrative of that brief but momentous conflict. In the same year, 1899, "A Fighting Frigate and Other Essays," was printed; and in 1906 "A Frontier Town and Other Essays."

The historical research which first stirred the imagination of Mr. Lodge and absorbed his post-graduate years at Harvard has

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interested him through all the years of maturity. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Virginia Historical Society, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and the Amerian Antiquarian Society. He is a member also of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. During his service in the House and again in his service in the Senate, Mr. Lodge has been a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred upon him by Williams College, Clark University, Yale University, and Harvard University. These distinctions of the senior Senator, like the similar distinctions of his long-beloved colleague, George F. Hoar, have brought deep gratification to the people of Massachusetts.

Mr. Lodge was married on April 6, 1872, to Anna Cabot Davis, daughter of Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, of the United States Navy, and of Henrietta Blake Davis, a daughter of Hon. Elijah Hunt Mills, who from 1820 to 1827 was United States Senator from Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Lodge have three children — George Cabot Lodge, John Ellerton Lodge and Mrs. Constance Gardner, the wife of Congressman Augustus P. Gardner, of Hamilton, Massachusetts. Mr. George Cabot Lodge served in the navy as an ensign through the Spanish War. Besides the fervent patriotism of his father, this son has the inheritance of literary power, and his writings bear unmistakable impress of a true, poetic genius expressed in a style of scholarly distinction.

The Massachusetts home of Senator Lodge and his family is in the ocean town of Nahant, a splendid promontory, thrust out into the Atlantic, north of Lynn Bay and Boston Harbor.

Senator Lodge first took his seat in the Senate on March 4, 1893. He has twice been reelected, in 1899 and in 1905. In the brief, strenuous weeks of a political campaign it might seem that Mr. Lodge had many enemies in his native State, but these irritations pass and the salient fact remains that the people of Massachusetts generally regard their State as fortunate in its representation in the upper House of Congress by a public man of the first rank who is also a scholar of the first rank, maintaining thus a most cherished tradition of the Commonwealth. The career of Senator Lodge demonstrates, as indeed does the career of President Roosevelt, that the student in our modern American life may also be preeminently a leader of practical affairs, a man of action.

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John Davis Long

JOHN DAVIS LONG

"GOVERNOR LONG," as Massachusetts affectionately calls him, though since he was the chief executive here he has held other lofty posts, is a native not of this State but of Maine, so closely associated with it and for many years a part of it. He was born in the town of Buckfield, Oxford County, in Maine, on October 27, 1838. His father was Zadoc Long; his mother Julia Temple (Davis) Long. The father was a man of marked natural abilities, a fine conversationalist, who read much, wrote well in prose and verse, kept a diary for fifty years, and was altogether the most cultivated man in his region. The mother was a woman of high character, and an influence in molding that of her son.

Mr. Long the senior was a local merchant in Buckfield. He kept a village store, was a Justice of the Peace, and in the memorable Harrison campaign of 1840 was a Whig elector. Two years before he had been the Whig candidate for Congress in his district but had been defeated. The family on both sides was of the oldest and sturdiest of New England lineage, descended on the part of the father from James Chilton of the *Mayflower*, and Thomas Clark of the *Ann*, and on the part of the mother from Dolor Davis who came to New England in 1634.

The Buckfield home was one of comfort, and Mr. Long as a youth did not know those grinding struggles to gain an education through which so many New England lads of his time were forced to fight their way. However, his parents, like all thrifty New Englanders, set a high valuation upon industry, and their son was taught to perform the usual boys' chores, chopping at the woodpile in winter, driving the cows, milking, etc. These tasks, though useful, were not arduous. Mr. Long as a boy was a strong, robust lad of a stocky figure, fond of exercise and play and fond, too, of his academic studies. He was fortunate in his household environment. The companionship of his father, with his unusual practical and literary information, his clear, shrewd mind and his conversation covering many

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topics and illuminating all, was, in itself a stimulus and an education to an active and inquiring boy. The father had more than the usual books of such a village, and was himself fond of good reading. He was determined that his son should have the best training that New England could provide, and he was able to send him through the academy and through college.

The son was an industrious student. He developed quite a knack of writing verses, and he was eager and ambitious beyond his years. From the Buckfield village schools he went to Hebron Academy in Hebron, Maine, and in 1853, at the age of fourteen years, he presented himself for entrance to Harvard College.

Of course the requirements for admission were not so numerous and exacting then as they are now. But to have attained these at fourteen was a remarkable task, and Mr. Long was younger than most of his classmates. Indeed, he has said since, "I entered college too young to form those associations which are the best part of college life." He has come since into contact with the chief men of his State, and with many of the chief men of America, but this kind of an acquaintance has been a result or an accompaniment of his success rather than a cause of it. His early companionship, outside of his own fortunate home, was in no way remarkable.

At Harvard Mr. Long was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and of the Phi Beta Kappa. Then, as now, he found especial delight and instruction in history, English and American, and in fiction, with an old-fashioned liking for Scott, Cooper, Dickens, Thackeray, Trollope, etc. Graduating in 1857, at the age of eighteen, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Mr. Long, after a practice frequent in that day and not infrequent now, taught school for a while in Westford Academy, Westford, Massachusetts, for two years, 1857–1859. Then, as he puts it, "I drifted into the law; I had no special taste for it, though successful in jury practice. In my boyhood, college seemed to lead to one of the three professions, and I had no inclination toward medicine or the pulpit." No strong impulse to strive for the great prizes of life moved the young graduate. He "always had a feeling that the future would take care of itself."

In 1860–1861 Mr. Long took a post-graduate course in law at Harvard, and practised law in his native town of Buckfield for one year following. Then, leaving Maine in the fall of 1862, he started in the law in Boston, where his professional home has ever since

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remained. In 1869 he took up his residence in Hingham, Massachusetts, a beautiful old town on the southern edge of Boston Harbor, quiet and restful and yet not too remote from the great city's activities.

His intellectual strength and his gracious personality steadily won friendly recognition for the young lawyer. When he was well established in his profession he turned naturally and easily to public life. In his home town of Hingham he was moderator and a member of the school committee, and in 1875 he entered the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In the following year Mr. Long was honored by election as Speaker of the House. He proved to be eminently qualified for this position, which he held for three successive years. Massachusetts was not slow in realizing that the young Hingham lawyer was destined to become a public man of the first rank. In 1879 he was chosen lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, and in the following year, governor, holding that post also for three years in succession.

Governor Long showed himself a clear-headed, courageous, highly efficient executive, sustaining the best traditions of the Commonwealth. As speaker of the Massachusetts House he had come into demand on public occasions all over Massachusetts, and as governor he greatly enhanced his reputation as an easy, graceful and delightful orator. And Governor Long was not more felicitous on social occasions than in the sterner and more difficult work of the hard-fought campaigns through which Massachusetts began to pass with the rise of General Butler and the unfortunate division in the Republican party consequent on the presidential nomination of Mr. Blaine. Governor Long, though a Republican, had supported the Greeley independent movement in 1872. In 1884, however, he believed that the best course and the wisest course lay in loyalty to his party's regular nomination, and his example was one of the most potent influences which saved Massachusetts, in that year of strenuous revolt, to the Republican party. It was, perhaps, the more effective because at the Republican National Convention he had opposed the nomination of Mr. Blaine and had there made a speech nominating Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, an address which was much praised at the time.

Relinquishing the governorship in 1882, Mr. Long, in 1883, entered the National House of Representatives in Washington, and

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remained through three terms. He was as successful in that broader field as he had been in Massachusetts. He was recognized in Washington as an ideal representative of the old Commonwealth, and he came at once into a position of leadership and of close friendship with the great men of the House. He was a polished and effective debater, and in the routine business of Congress, exceedingly important though not spectacular, he performed with skill and thoroughness every task assigned to him. His fame as an orator had preceded Mr. Long to Washington, and it was broadened and confirmed by many a scholarly and eloquent utterance. The National House is often a turbulent and seldom an attentive body, but it was always glad and eager to listen to the silver tongue of the ex-governor of Massachusetts.

To the keen regret of his constitutents and of all of the people of the State, Mr. Long withdrew in 1889 from what had become a brilliant career in Congress, and, returning to Massachusetts, resumed actively the practice of the law which his public life had so seriously interrupted. He came at once to the forefront of his profession, renewed old associations here and greatly widened his acquaintance. His practice is and has been of the very best and highest character, and the most important business interests of the State have been proud of his counsel and assistance.

But there could be no such thing as complete retirement from public duties for a man so eminently qualified to meet them. When the growing demands of the state government compelled the building of a large addition to the historic State House, Governor Long was sought for commissioner to control this work, and everybody was assured of what the result proved—that the undertaking would be efficiently carried out within the bounds of estimates and appropriations.

But a far greater honor and responsibility was in store for Mr. Long. President McKinley, who had known and admired him in Congress, offered to him the post of Secretary of the Navy in his first Cabinet. This was a distinction well deserved both by Governor Long himself and by the State of Massachusetts, which has always been foremost in encouraging and upholding our sea defenses. Entering the Navy Department on March 5, 1897, Secretary Long remained there for an unusual period, or until May 1, 1902. Though he knew it not when he accepted this service, his was to be the great

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task and privilege of general direction of the war fleets of the country through a brief though brilliant naval war. Mr. Long, a lover of peace, did not hail this conflict but he did not shrink when it became inevitable. The splendid efficiency of the American navy in Manila Bay and off the coast of Cuba was due in very large degree to the administrative talents, the high civic ideals and the fine, practical judgment of the Massachusetts Secretary of the Navy, who gave the best work of a perfectly ripened life and noble character to the service of his country in that war year of 1898.

When Spain surrendered and peace came there were left great and manifold problems for the government in Washington, and in all of these Secretary Long was one of the lieutenants on whom President McKinley most securely relied. The secretary felt as few other men the shock of the tragic death of the President, with so much of his greatest work unfinished, but he stood to the post in which he was indispensable until he felt that he could be spared from the Cabinet of President Roosevelt, on May 1, 1902. Then relinquishing the Secretaryship of the Navy to another Massachusetts man, Hon. William H. Moody, Mr. Long came home to receive the acclamations of his beloved Massachusetts.

Here, once more after long absence Mr. Long resumed his professional work, which has since fully commanded his activities. He has been honored by election as president of the board of overseers of Harvard University and by many other tokens of the confidence and affection of his people. Harvard and Tufts have both bestowed upon him the degree of LL.D. He is the president of the old and famous Massachusetts Club and a member of the Union Club, the Middlesex Club, the Mayflower Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and many other organizations. Mr. Long is one of the most distinguished of Unitarian laymen and a leader in the great, far-reaching work of the American Unitarian Association.

No citizen of Massachusetts has more friends; none has fewer enemies. His is a busy and a fruitful life between his Boston law office and his hospitable home in quaint old Hingham. Walking is Mr. Long's favorite exercise, but his great delight is a return to the Maine woods or to the farm in Buckfield which was his grandfather's, a mile from the village on its high hill, with its barn and fields and woods and river, and the renewal of old associations with the townspeople and his boyhood mates.

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In 1903 an important historical work, "The New American Navy," from the pen of Mr. Long was published by the Outlook Company. He had previously written a translation of the Æneid, published in 1879 by the Lockwood Book Company, and "After Dinner and Other Speeches," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company in 1895. From time to time he has also written notable magazine articles.

Mr. Long was married first to Mary Woodward Glover on September 13, 1870, and after her death to Agnes Peirce, on May 22, 1886. Four children, three from the first and one from the second marriage, have been born to him, and there are two now living.

Always Governor Long has been a noble example and inspiration to the young people of Massachusetts. His present message to them is to value above all things "clean hands, a pure heart, industry, courtesy always, courage, good associations with men and books, elevated ideals, self-respect." Governor Long would emphasize especially the need of a young man's "at once putting himself into contact with the best personalities." "He starts with a modest notion that men in upper station are beyond him. He should feel that they quickly appreciate and respond to any who worthily (but not bumptiously) seek them. It is just as easy to get in with the best and the highest as the meanest and lowest, and the failure to know this often keeps a young man down on low levels."

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Thornton K. Lothrop

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THORNTON KIRKLAND LOTHROP

THORNTON KIRKLAND LOTHROP was born in Dover, New Hampshire, on the 30th day of June, 1830. His father, Samuel Kirkland Lothrop, was born October 13, 1804, and died June, 1886. His mother's maiden name was Mary Lyman Buckminister. The names of his grandparents were John Hiram Lothrop and Rev. Joseph Buckminister, Jerusha Kirkland and Mary Lyman. The vocation of Mr. Lothrop's father was that of the ministry, being an able, sympathetic and helpful clergyman, especially known for his ardent sympathy for all sorts and conditions of men. On the side of his paternal ancestry the Rev. John Lothrop, an Englishman, came to this country and settled in Scituate in 1634. It is thus seen that the choice of the ministry was rather deep seated in this distinguished family. The mother of Thornton K. Lothrop was endowed with spiritual insight and profound moral principles. In these qualities she exerted a deep impression upon her son whose life became largely molded through her noble influence. In matters of education Mr. Lothrop was fortunate beyond many of his fellows in that he found few if any difficulties in gaining the training of the best schools. Born and bred in a family of education and refinement, it was natural that he should have both opportunity and incentive in the direction of liberal culture. He graduated first from the Boston Latin School, and then from Harvard in 1849. Continuing his education by teaching in Philadelphia for two years, he then entered the Harvard Law School for a two years' further course, being admitted to the bar in 1853, and prior to this receiving the degree of A.M. in 1852.

Mr. Lothrop's professional career was entered upon because of his own choice and predilection and not through the influence of family or friends. He felt that in this field of effort he could do his best work, and therefore entered upon his work with zeal and determination to succeed. While his professional career has taken time and energy without abatement through many years, Mr. Lothrop

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has not left uncultivated the social side of his nature. He is a member of the Somerset, Union, St. Botolph, Technology, University (N. Y.), University (Boston), Essex County Clubs; Massachusetts Historical Society; Massachusetts Society of Cincinnati, holding the position of vice-president in the latter. In 1859–60 he was also a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and from April 18, 1861 to July, 1865, was assistant United States Attorney for Massachusetts.

In 1896 Mr. Lothrop finished his "Life of Seward" and it was published during that year; a book worthy of its great subject, reflecting more than usual credit upon its author. At a glance it is easy to perceive that Mr. Lothrop has been a very industrious man, endowed with marked versatility, a worthy representative of the distinguished family whose name he bears. In politics he has always been a Republican, finding in that party the best available means by which to give expression to his political opinions and desires.

In the year 1866, on the thirtieth day of April, Mr. Lothrop was united in marriage with Anne Marie, daughter of the Honorable Samuel and Anne (Sturgis) Hooper, granddaughter of Honorable William and Elizabeth (Davis) Sturgis. Of this union there have been four children, three now living in 1908, viz.: Miss Mary B. Lothrop, Mrs. Algernon Coolidge, and Thornton K. Lothrop, Jr., a well-known attorney. Mr. Lothrop resides on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, and his home is marked by the hospitality of refined generosity, the atmosphere of culture and kindliness which have ever distinguished the homes of the best type of New Englanders.

In the life of this successful and high-minded man we have both example and inspiration for the youth of America who seek the best ways to attain success and gain the best possible in their daily activities. "Industry, a high sense of honor, cultivation of mind and heart," these are the distinguishing graces which mark the life of this man who has developed the art of true and noble living.

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Geo. A. Marden

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GEORGE AUGUSTUS MARDEN

IN the little town of Mount Vernon, New Hampshire, on the ninth of August, 1839, Mr. Marden was born. His father was Benjamin Franklin Marden, of English descent, whose forefather, Richard Marden, took the oath of fidelity at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1644. It is presumed he came directly from England or Wales. Mr. Marden's great-great-grandfather, David Marden, was born in Rye, New Hampshire, and died in Bradford, Massachusetts, August 30, 1745. Nathan Marden, grandfather of George A., of New Boston, married Susannah Stevens, daughter of Calvin Stevens and descendant of Colonel Thomas Stevens, of Devonshire, England, a signer of instructions to Governor Endicott, who contributed fifty pounds and sent three sons and one daughter to Massachusetts Bay Colony. Calvin Stevens fought at Concord and Bunker Hill, enlisting as a private April 23, 1775, in Captain Abasha Brown's Company, and Colonel Thomas Nixon's regiment, serving from April 1, 1776 to March, 1777. The mother of George A. Marden was Betsey Buss, daughter of Stephen Buss, who was a grandson of Stephen and Eunice Buss. Her mother was Sarah Abbot, a descendant of the tenth generation from George Abbot, one of the first settlers and promoters of Andover, Massachusetts. From George the ancestral line comes through four generations of John Abbots, of whom the last was commissioned captain in the French and Indian War, was chosen member of the committee of safety of Andover, November 14, 1774, and held a captain's commission on an "Alarm" company just preceding the American Revolution.

It was Mr. Marden's good fortune to receive his preliminary education in Appleton Academy, Mount Vernon, and later to graduate from Dartmouth College in the class of 1861, being the eleventh member in a class of 58. He became president of the trustees of the Academy and he was the commencement poet of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1875, and delivered the commencement poem before the Dartmouth Alumni in 1877.

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At an early period of his career Mr. Marden was taught the shoemaker's trade by his father, working at this trade at intervals while he was fitting for college and during college vacations. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Marden enlisted in November, 1861, as a private in Company G, second regiment of the United States Sharpshooters. Subsequently transferred to the first regiment of Sharpshooters, April, 1862, he was made second sergeant and continued with this regiment during the Peninsula Campaign. On July 10 of the same year he was made first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster and served in that capacity until June 1, 1863, when he became acting assistant adjutant-general of the third brigade, third division of the third corps. He served in this position through Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Wapping Heights, and was then ordered to Rikers' Island, New York, on detached service. Soon after, at his own request, he was sent back to his regiment remaining there until mustered out in 1864.

Returning to New Hampshire Mr. Marden entered a law office at Concord to study law. He also wrote for the Concord *Daily Monitor*. In November, 1865, he located in Charleston, West Virginia, and purchased a weekly paper, the *Kanawha Republican*, editing it during 1866, when he again returned to New Hampshire to engage in editing and compiling a history of each of the military organizations of the State during the Civil War. Meanwhile he wrote for the Concord *Monitor* and was the Concord correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*. On January 1, 1867, he became the assistant editor of the Boston paper, and in September, conjointly with his classmate, Major E. T. Rowell, he purchased the Lowell *Daily Courier*, and the Lowell *Weekly Journal*, both of which he conducted the remainder of his life. In 1892 the partnership of twenty-five years was superseded by a stock corporation known as the Lowell Courier Publishing Company, the two proprietors retaining their interest. Since 1895 the Courier Company has been united with the Citizen Company, under the caption, the Courier-Citizen Company. The Citizen was made a one cent morning paper, and Mr. Marden edited both publications.

Mr. Marden cast his first vote for President Lincoln. After 1867 there was no election, state or national, that he did not serve his party by public speech. In 1896, with several notable men, he campaigned in the Middle West, traveling some eight thousand miles through fifteen States and addressed upwards of a million people. On

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great occasions of patriotism he has been in constant demand as an orator. He has been prominent in Massachusetts public life since entering the Legislature in 1873. He was elected speaker, 1883 and 1884, making a notable record as a presiding officer. In 1885 he was a member of the State Senate. In 1888 he was elected treasurer and receiver general of the Commonwealth and for five consecutive years, the constitutional limit of right to this office, he was enthusiastically elected by his fellow citizens. He was a delegate to the Republican Convention held in Chicago in 1880 and supported General Grant with enthusiasm. In 1899 President McKinley appointed him Assistant United States Treasurer at Boston, and President Roosevelt subsequently appointed him for a second term of four years.

Mr. Marden was married in Nashua, New Hampshire, December 10, 1867, to Mary Porter Fiske, daughter of Deacon David Fiske, of Nashua, of English descent, and Harriet Nourse, of Merrimack, also of English lineage, stretching back through many generations. Mrs. Marden's ancestry contains many notable names of men and women who have made substantial impress on their times. There were born of this union two sons, Philip Sanford, born in Lowell, January 12, 1874, who graduated from Dartmouth College in 1894, and from Harvard Law School in 1898; and Robert Fiske, born at Lowell, June 14, 1876, who graduated at Dartmouth in 1898.

Mr. Marden was an unusual man, versatile, strong, able. He filled the many positions he was called to occupy with credit to himself, and honor to others. He was a citizen of the higher order; keenly intelligent and profoundly patriotic. He was a maker of friends, and multitudes loved and trusted him. His eventful life closed December 19, 1906, and his memory is cherished by all who knew him.

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WINTHROP LIPPITT MARVIN

WINTHROP LIPPITT MARVIN, of Boston, journalist and author, formerly Civil Service Commissioner of Massachusetts and secretary of the Merchant Marine Commission, was born on May 15, 1863, in the island town of Newcastle that walls Portsmouth Harbor and its naval station from the sea, and forms the eastward end of the brief and rugged coast of New Hampshire. The Marvin family had been one of sea-loving and sea-faring stock for many generations. The first of the race in New England came from his island home of Guernsey in the English Channel and sailed from Newcastle and Portsmouth in the deep sea fisheries and in the carrying trade to Virginia, the West Indies and South America. These voyages in the fishing craft to Newfoundland and Labrador and in the freighting ships far southward continued to be pursued in the Marvin name so long as the industry remained active and prosperous beneath the American flag. Captain William Marvin, succeeding to the business of his uncle, Captain Thomas Ellison Oliver, whose career as sailor, ship owner and merchant reads like a romance, had a considerable fleet engaged in this characteristic New England commerce down to and during the Civil War.

Winthrop Lippitt Marvin is the grandson of Captain William Marvin, and the oldest son of Colonel Thomas Ellison Oliver Marvin and Anna Lippitt Marvin. His boyhood was passed at his parent's home in Portsmouth, where his father, Colonel Marvin, was long an active man of affairs and mayor of the city in 1872 and 1873. Portsmouth in those years was still a ship-building and ship-owning community, launching and sailing not only coast craft but swift and stately East Indiamen, and Winthrop Marvin in childhood was more keenly interested in the sea and its life than in anything else, though he was an attentive student in the Portsmouth schools and an eager reader of the books in his father's library and the old Portsmouth Athenæum. His mother, a native of New York, and a member of the Lippitt family that came from England in the early settlement of

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Rhode Island, encouraged the scholarly ambitions of her son, and persuaded him to turn from the sea to college.

After a careful preparation in the Portsmouth High School and the Roxbury Latin School, Mr. Marvin entered Tufts College, and graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1884. Resolved to write, he had directed his college course to that end, pursuing especially economics, history and literature. His first journalistic work was done while still an undergraduate, for the Boston *Transcript* and the Boston *Advertiser*, and throughout his senior year he served as a regular city reporter on the *Advertiser*, then edited by Mr. Edwin M. Bacon. A few weeks after graduation Mr. Marvin became the night city editor of the *Advertiser*, and in a few months assistant night editor. In March, 1886, he resigned from the *Advertiser* to join the staff of the Boston *Journal*, as New England news editor.

In 1887 Colonel William W. Clapp, editor and publisher of the *Journal*, appointed Mr. Marvin an editorial writer. For sixteen years thereafter Mr. Marvin gave his main attention to the editorial department of the *Journal*, in which he became in 1895 chief editorial writer and associate editor. As an editor Mr. Marvin has always believed in leading rather than in following public opinion. His first active and aggressive editorial work, in 1887 and the years following, was the advocacy of a strong navy, in which New England has a vital interest. A thoroughgoing civil service reformer, an earnest protectionist — maintaining that a prosperous home trade is the best possible basis for a great foreign trade — and a champion of a resolute and just foreign policy, an efficient army and stout coast defenses, he gave positive expression to these views year after year in the columns of the *Journal*, and had the satisfaction of seeing these ideas more and more completely accepted by New England and the Nation and embodied in the laws and practice of the government.

Not only as an editorial writer but as a contributor to magazines, Mr. Marvin has dealt constantly with large public questions, especially with those relating to the ocean and its ships of war and ships of commerce. In 1902 Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York, published an important work written by Mr. Marvin, "The American Merchant Marine: Its History and Romance," which has been commended as the most authoritative book upon this subject, and a graphic and stirring narrative.

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While busily engaged in his editorial duties Mr. Marvin was honored in 1901 by Governor (now Senator) Winthrop Murray Crane, with appointment as the Boston member of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission. Two years later when the Boston *Journal* passed to a new ownership and the editor and publisher, Mr. Stephen O'Meara, and those long associated with him retired from control, Mr. Marvin resigned the editorial chair which he had held since 1887, to take up more directly the advocacy of the interests of the merchant marine. As secretary of the Merchant Marine Commission, established by Congress on the recommendation of President Roosevelt, Mr. Marvin was engaged in 1904 and 1905 in the thorough and impartial inquiry which this commission made into the decline of our ocean shipping, and the best methods of upbuilding it, and he has since been active in keeping this great and urgent question, involving not only our commerce but our defense, before the attention of Congress and the country.

In 1903 Tufts College, his alma mater, gave to Mr. Marvin the honorary degree of Litt.D. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa; Theta Delta Chi; National Geographic Society; Massachusetts Club; Home Market Club; Republican Club of Massachusetts and Portsmouth Yacht Club.

Mr. Marvin was married in 1885 to Miss Nellie Meloon, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and he has two sons, David Patterson and Theodore Winthrop, and one daughter, Anna Barbara. His residence is at Newtonville and his office at 131 State Street, Boston.

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Robert M. Moore

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ROBERT McNEIL MORSE

ROBERT McNEIL MORSE, lawyer, was born in Boston, August 11, 1837. His father, Robert McNeil Morse, was a son of Ebeneza and Henrietta H. (Sciverly) Morse, grandson of Rev. Ebeneza and Perses (Bush) Morse and a descendant from Samuel Morse who came from England to New England in 1635 and settled soon after in Dedham, where he was treasurer and selectman, 1640–42. Robert NcMeil Morse, Sr., was a respected merchant in Boston. He married Sarah Maria, daughter of Fessenden and Nabby (Nyo) Clark, of Boston, a descendant from Thomas Clark, who came to Plymouth about 1630.

Robert McNeil Morse, Jr., was prepared for college in private schools and the Jamaica Plain High School and was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1857. He began the study of law in the office of Hutchins & Wheeler in Boston in 1857–58; was teacher in the Eliot High School, Jamaica Plain, 1858–59 and in March, 1859, entered the Harvard Law School where he was a student for two terms. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar upon examination in February, 1860. He and his classmate, the late John C. Ropes, began practice together, but later he formed a partnership with Charles P. Greenough, which continued for several years. Mr. Morse early took a leading position in the State and United States courts and there have been few important trials in Massachusetts for the last forty years in which he has not been engaged, while the record of his arguments before the Supreme Court extends from the third volume of Allen's Reports, published in 1862, to the present time, one hundred and nine volumes in all, and includes a large proportion of the most important cases.

Among the famous causes which he has conducted are Wilson *v.* Moen, the Armstrong, Codman, Hayes, Wentworth, Houghton and Crocker will cases, suits involving the value of water supplies for Braintree, Quincy, Brookline, Lynn, Newburyport, Gloucester, Framingham, Falmouth, Hyde Park and other cities and towns and of

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lands taken for park and other public purposes and much complex litigation affecting gas, telephone, banking, railway and other corporations.

He has avoided political life, but he was State Senator in 1866 and 1867, and Representative in 1880. While in the Senate he introduced and carried through the bill for the repeal of the usury laws and was chairman of the special committee on the prohibitory law before which John A. Andrew appeared to favor its repeal and he made the report providing for a license law. In the House he was chairman of the committee on the judiciary and was prominent in securing the revision of the general laws known as the Public Statutes, the grant of the land on which the Boston Public Library was built and the enactment of the first law authorizing a great capitalization of the Bell Telephone Company.

In 1880 he was a delegate from the Eighth Congressional District to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. He was a member of the board of overseers of Harvard University, from 1880 to 1899, and of the Union, University, St. Botolph, Apollo, Unitarian and Country Clubs of Boston and of the Harvard Club, New York, serving as vice-president of the Union and University Clubs and as president of the Unitarian and Apollo Clubs.

He was married November 12, 1863, to Anna Eliza, daughter of James L. and Jerusha A. Gorham, of Jamaica Plain, and they have had seven children: Mabel, born August 10, 1864; Arthur Gorham, born October 15, 1865, died October 15, 1866; Harold, born September 13, 1866, died September, 1868; Alice Gorham, born November 19, 1867; Sarah Clark, born August 12, 1872; Robert Gorham, born August 23, 1874 (H. C., 1896); Margaret Fessenden, born November 28, 1877.

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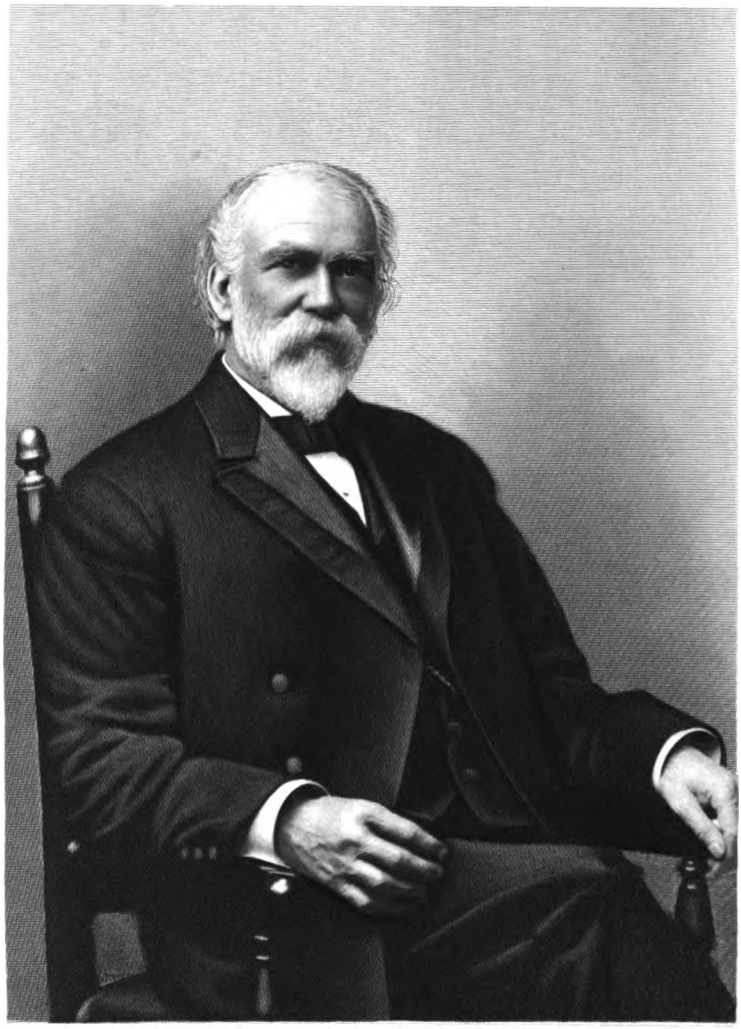

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WILLIAM HENRY NILES

IN the village of Orford, New Hampshire, December 22, 1839, is the record of the birth of this well-known man, and Mr. Niles points with pride to the fact that both he and his wife, their parents and grandparents and great-grandparents were born in the old Granite State.

Samuel Wales Niles, the father of William Henry Niles, was born August 22, 1798, and died December 6, 1843. His mother's name was Eunice Newell. The earliest paternal ancestor of the family, so far as known, was one John Niles, born in Wales about 1603, settling in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1640. He is believed to be the ancestor of all persons bearing the name of Niles in America. Nathaniel Niles, great-grandfather of William, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, as was also John Niles, the grandfather, the former serving as a lieutenant. The father, Samuel Niles, was much interested in religion, zealous in promoting agriculture, and deeply interested in all the affairs of his town.

When not in school, William Henry Niles worked at farming during the years of his youth, always filling his vacations in this manner. He testifies that the habits of industry then acquired have aided all through life. In speaking of the influence of his mother, he affirms emphatically that in morality, industry and thrift, she helped him greatly.

It was with much difficulty that Mr. Niles succeeded in gaining an education, but by persistence and industry he was able to progress from day to day and is still an earnest student in the line of his profession. Beside the training he received at the public school he studied four years with the Rev. R. W. Smith, four years at Providence Conference Seminary, and pursued a course in law under the direction of Caleb Blodgett, late Justice of the Superior Court.

Mr. Niles began the practice of his profession, the law, in Lynn, Massachusetts, and occupies still the office on the ground where first he began practice. He has never regretted that he entered upon

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this line of work, to which he was strongly influenced by the advice of Justice Blodgett.

Mr. Niles has for several years been president of the Essex Bar Association and still retains that honorable position. He is also a member of the American Bar Association, a director of the Manufacturer's National Bank since its incorporation in 1891, and served also several years as member of board of education of the city of Lynn. In politics, Mr. Niles is a Republican.

For recreation Mr. Niles inclines to out-of-door life and finds great help from horseback riding and driving, and the general interest and activity of country life. In this way he renews himself physically and mentally, and so is able to carry on his exacting professional and other labors without breaking of health or impairment of faculties.

Mr. Niles was married September 19, 1865, to Harriet A., daughter of Lorenzo D. Day and Harriet Stevens Day, granddaughter of Manley and Lavina Stevens. From this union three children were born, all daughters. They all married and are Mrs. Florence Moulton, Mrs. Grace Henderson and Mrs. Ethel Farquhar.

Residing at Lynn, Mr. Niles enjoys the returns of a successful, well-spent life. He is still actively engaged in his professional duties and each day finds him at his desk in his well-known office. So with friends and clients and the blessings of a happy family, he passes his days with the feeling that each one counts much in the making of his life successful in the best way, because each day is a real contribution to the welfare and happiness of others.

The old adage, "The safety of the throne is the welfare of the people" may be paraphrased by saying the safety of the Republic is in the probity, uprightness and industrious thrift of the people. Here we have a fine example of this type and can well hope that many like him may arise in days to come for the security and prosperity of the Nation we cherish.

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Robt. Treat Paine

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ROBERT TREAT PAINE

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, lawyer, publicist and philanthropist, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 28, 1835. His father, Charles Cushing Paine, was graduated at Harvard in 1827, and practised law in Boston. He was the son of Charles and Sarah Sumner (Cushing) Paine; grandson of Robert Treat and Sally (Cobb) Paine and of Charles and Elizabeth (Sumner) Cushing, and married Fanny Cabot, daughter of Judge Charles Jackson (1775–1855). Robert Treat Paine (1731–1814), the Signer, was a noted jurist, a founder of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston, and he married Sally, daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Leonard) Cobb and sister of Gen. David Cobb, aide-de-camp to General Washington, and major-general of Massachusetts militia in Shay's rebellion. The Signer's father, the Rev. Thomas Paine, was pastor of the church at Weymouth, and subsequently a merchant in Boston, married Eunice, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Abigail (Willard) Treat, granddaughter of Robert Treat (1622–1710) lieutenant-governor and governor of Connecticut for thirty years; prominent in the Charter Oak incident and as commander of the Connecticut forces in protecting the settlers of western Massachusetts during King Philip's War, and of the Rev. Samuel Willard, colleague of the Old South Church, Boston, vice-president of Harvard College, 1700–01, acting president from the retirement of President Cotton Mather to January 14, 1701. The Rev. Thomas Paine was the son of James Paine, a member of the expedition against Canada in 1694, and grandson of Thomas Paine of Eastham, an only son who with his father, Thomas Paine the elder, emigrated (according to tradition) from the North of England in 1624, and settled on Cape Cod.

Robert Treat Paine is also descended from Richard Willard, who came from England and was one of the founders of Concord in 1634; of Austin Cobb, who received a deed of a farm in Taunton, Massachusetts in 1679; of Jonathan Jackson; and of James Tyng, of Tyngsboro, Massachusetts. His childhood was spent, six months

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in Boston and six months in the country at Beverly, Massachusetts, and he was carefully nurtured by a wise and prudent mother, who permanently shaped both his intellectual and his moral and spiritual life. He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, graduating at the age of fifteen and entering Harvard the same year. He shared the honor of the head of his class with Francis C. Barlow, and in the class were Alexander Agassiz, Phillips Brooks, Theodore Lyman, James Tyndall Mitchell, Frank B. Sanborn and others, since famous in the world of letters, science, law, theology and medicine. His father, both grandfathers, his four great-grandfathers and fourteen earlier ancestors were graduates of Harvard. He was led to practise law through his own inclination, the influence of his parents and the tradition of the family. He studied law for one year, 1855–56, at the Harvard Law School, then passed two years, 1856 and 1857, in travel and study in Europe and on his return entered the law office of Richard H. Dana and Francis E. Parker, of Boston, and in 1859 he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar. He practised law in Boston, 1859–72, and when he retired in 1872 to take up philanthropic work he was possessed of sufficent wealth to enable him to fully gratify his wishes in that direction. Writing of this purpose and the impulse that prompted it Mr. Paine says: "I cannot remember the time when I did not have a strong desire to make my life useful." His zealous churchmanship pointed out various ways to promote the welfare of his fellow man and his experience as a worker in the missions where he was a lay-reader prompted many of his future benefactions. He had been made a member of the subcommittee of three to direct the building of Trinity Church, of which he was a vestryman from 1874, becoming junior warden in 1904. He was most active in raising funds and buying the land that made possible the present Trinity Church, at the time of its completion pronounced to be the noblest ecclesiastical edifice in America. The inspiration of Phillips Brooks, the rector, the skill and artistic discernment of H. H. Richardson, Massachusetts' great architect, and the industry, persistence and financial judgment of Mr. Paine, were the three most powerful forces that accomplished this great work.

Mr. Paine was elected the first president of the Associated Charities of Boston, when that movement took shape in 1879; was made a trustee of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1883, and served as president from 1898. He was elected

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president of the American Peace Society in 1891. His work in behalf of working men and women began to take institutional form in 1878, when he was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Wells Memorial Institute in Boston and in 1890, he built the Peoples Institute for Working Men and Women in Boston. In 1888 he established the Workingmen's Building Association and the Workingmen's Loan Association in connection with the Wells Memorial Institute and held the office of president of the last four-named corporations from their beginning. He also organized the Workingmen's Cooperative Bank, of Boston, and served as its president from its organization in 1880 up to 1903. He also built more than two hundred small houses for working men and sold them at moderate prices and on easy credits. In 1887 he endowed the Robert Treat Paine Fellowship in Social Science with $10,000 at Harvard College for "the study of ethical problems of society; the effects of legislation; governmental administration and private philanthropy; to ameliorate the lot of the mass of mankind" and in 1890 together with his wife he established a trust of about $200,000, called the Robert Treat Paine Association, to maintain institutes for working people; to provide model houses for working people; and otherwise to improve their condition. He could not content himself by giving away at his death what he could no longer use, and so had the pleasure of bestowing his wealth while living, and witnessing the ripening fruit of his benevolence.

He represented the town of Waltham in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1884. His club membership included the Twentieth Century, Round Table; Thursday Evening; Union University and St. Botolph Clubs, of Boston; and the Reform and City Clubs, of New York City. He was a Republican in political faith up to 1884, when "the Democratic national platform seemed more patriotic and I could not follow Mr. Blaine and from that time was classed as a Democrat, but was always independent." He was the unsuccessful Democratic and Independent candidate for Representative from Massachusetts to the Forty-ninth Congress in 1884.

He was married in Boston, Massachusetts, April 24, 1862, to Lydia Williams, daughter of George Williams and Anne (Pratt) Lyman, of Boston; and of the seven children born of the marriage five were living in 1908, the mother dying early in 1897. The eldest, Edith Paine, married John H. Storer; Robert Treat Paine, Jr., a trustee and associated with his father in philanthropic work was the

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unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for governor of Massachusetts, in 1903; George Lyman Paine became a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Lydia Lyman Paine married Charles K. Cummings, and as both sons also married, the grandfather rejoices in a troop of fourteen grandchildren. Mr. Paine's published writings embrace seventy subjects, issued as pamphlets, including reports, addresses, papers, discussions, leaflets and circulars issued between 1868 and 1908. His biography has been published in "One of a Thousand" (1890); "Boston of To-day" (1892); "Massachusetts of To-day" (1893); "Professional and Industrial History of Suffolk County" (1894); "Men of Progress" (1896); "Judiciary and Bar of Massachusetts" (1898); "Representative Men of Massachusetts" (1898); "Who's Who in America" (1899); "Universities and their Sons" (1900); "Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States" (1902); "Contemporary American Biography" (1902). To young men he offers the following suggestions as gathered from his own experience: "I should say that in 1872 and thereafter the conviction was forced upon my mind that we only have this life in this world once, and that I was not willing to devote it to business when noble uses of it could be found to make the world a bit happier around me. In carrying out these aims my life has been very happy. No man should be so absorbed in the business affairs of life that he cannot devote some share of his interest and energy in other and nobler directions."

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F. W. Pearson

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FRED STARK PEARSON

THERE are so many examples of men winning success in spite of obstacles, that a father who should wish to see his sons evolving sterling character might well pray not for a fortune to distribute among them but for difficulties to be overcome. If a young man has ability and health and a good start in the path of education nothing else seems to be needed. A most striking illustration of this principle is afforded by the career of Fred Stark Pearson, who has risen to the very top of his profession, and though a comparatively young man, has won fame and fortune.

He was born on the third of July, 1861, at Lowell, Massachusetts, where his father, Ambrose Pearson, a well-known railway engineer, was temporarily settled while employed on the Boston and Lowell Railroad. Through his father, Ambrose, his grandfather, Caleb, and his great grandfather, Thomas, he was descended from John Pearson, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1637, and settled in Salem Colony.

His mother was Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Eliza Edgerly. He began his education in the primary schools of his native town, but as his father, on account of his professional work in the construction of railways, not only in New England but also in the Western States, was frequently obliged to change his residence, his schooling was continued in various places. Between the age of eleven and fourteen he was at Wilton, New Hampshire, and there his father died in 1876.

Fred, the elder son, had up to this time cherished the intention of pursuing a college career, but his hopes were dashed by this bereavement as he found that the support of his widowed mother and younger brother devolved largely upon him. They removed from Wilton to Charlestown, and at the age of sixteen he secured the position of station-master at Medford Hillside on the Boston and Lowell Railroad. His family moved to Medford for his greater convenience, since the work began before six-twenty in the morning when the first

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train left for Boston and the last one left at ten-twenty in the evening. The duties were not very arduous as there was no freight service or telegraph station at that point. It occurred to him after he had enjoyed a year's experience as station-agent that he might utilize the spare moments between trains to continue his studies. Tufts College was situated less than a mile from Medford Hillside station, and he went to President Capen and asked if he could be permitted to attend classes and, when the train-duties called him away, allowed to leave the class-room so as to be at the station to sell tickets. The intervals between trains varied from forty minutes to an hour and a quarter. The president and Faculty, liking the young man's spirit and enterprise, granted his request, and for two college years he attended classes, every day walking seven times each way between the station and the recitation rooms. He has never ceased to hold in grateful remembrance the cordial and friendly interest manifested by the members of the Faculty whose recitations he attended, and attributes no small part of his success to the education which he thus acquired and which he would have been unable to acquire had his somewhat unusual request been refused.

He devoted his attention principally to chemistry and at first intended to adopt that branch of science as his profession. He became extremely proficient and at the end of two years was offered a position as instructor in qualitative analysis and assistant to Professor William Ripley Nichols at the chemical laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He held this position for a year, and then wishing to obtain a broader education he decided to return to Tufts College and follow the course of civil engineering. As it was necessary for him to earn his own living besides helping his family during all the time required for this course, he applied for the position of post-master of the station at College Hill. He was still under age and was therefore incapable, in accordance with the postal regulations, of holding this office, but it was secured for him in his mother's name. Here, though the salary was not large the duties were not exacting and he had plenty of time to pursue his studies. With no less zeal and energy than he had shown in his other undertakings he now took up the course of civil engineering and by dint of arduous work succeeded in accomplishing the three years' course in two, graduating in 1883 with a "*summa cum laude*," and receiving the degree of civil engineer. During this time he de-

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voted his attention especially to higher mathematics, in which science he showed remarkable aptitude and took the keenest interest. This resulted in his being offered the position of Walker Instructor of Mathematics in Tufts. He decided to accept this and for three years held it, still continuing his studies in electrical and mining engineering and mathematics, so that in 1884 he received the degree of Electrical Engineer and the following year that of Master of Arts.

He now abandoned his academic position to take up a more active line of work. He found his opportunity right at hand. The Somerville Electric Light Company was just organizing and his training adapted him to become a valuable factor in the installation of all its practical appliances. He was appointed its general manager. His success in this new position attracted attention and he was shortly afterwards asked to assist in establishing the Woburn Electric Light Company. Here again he proved his extraordinary ability both as an organizer and a practical worker in the newly developing field of electric lighting and power. At this time Henry M. Whitney, Esq., was engaged in effecting the consolidation of the numerous lines of the West End Street Railway of Boston, Massachusetts, and was contemplating the installation of an electric equipment for the entire system.

The plan was almost wholly experimental, its universally wide spread success and adoption since being one of the scientific miracles of the century. But then only one or two comparatively insignificant street railways in this country had tried electricity as a motive-power and of course only on a small scale. But Mr. Whitney found in the young Tufts College instructor the very man whom he had been searching for and at once engaged him as chief engineer to undertake this tremendous task. Before a year had elapsed his perspicacity had been completely justified. Mr. Pearson had made himself so indispensable that he was Mr. Whitney's practical partner as chief engineer in the organization of the first great electrical street railway system in the world. His grasp upon the multifarious and complicated details and his extraordinary intuition in foreseeing and overcoming difficulties astonished the veteran master of street railway promotion, and Mr. Whitney's readiness to carry out in detail any suggestion emanating from his resourceful assistant attested the confidence which the elder man felt in the superior engineering skill of the younger.

The success attaining the electrification of the street railways of

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Boston was properly attributed to the chief engineer and he was immediately overwhelmed with most flattering offers from other cities which stood in need of his help under similar conditions. He resigned his position as acting engineer and became consulting engineer for the West End Street Railway, thus being free for undertaking similar work elsewhere. In 1890 he became interested in the street railway company of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and organized a syndicate for the purchase of this property and for its electrical equipment. While engaged in this enterprise he looked into the coal-mining industry of the province and saw the great possibilities of an intelligent and scientific exploitation of the mines. On his return to Boston he laid his plans before Mr. Whitney. From this resulted the organization of the Dominion Coal Company, with Mr. Whitney as president of the corporation and Mr. Pearson in general charge of the management. As soon as the Dominion Coal Company was in successful running order, Mr. Pearson again undertook the business of general consulting engineer and was employed in this capacity by the street railway companies of Toronto, Montreal, St. John, New Brunswick and Winnipeg, Manitoba. He was also consulting engineer for many similar enterprises in the United States, among the most important being the extensive system that was planned to meet the needs of Brooklyn, New York, and now consolidated in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

His reputation crossed the Atlantic and he was summoned to England as consulting engineer for the Birmingham tramway systems and was also engaged by the municipality to report on the tramways of Liverpool. From there he was recalled to New York City as chief engineer of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Here he developed and installed the underground slotted conduit system which is now in use there.

His next summons came from a still more distant country than England. He was asked to go to Sao Paulo in Southern Brazil, and there he organized the Sao Paulo Tramway Light and Power Company, Limited. In connection with this enterprise he constructed at a distance of twenty miles from the city a large hydraulic power station of 10,000 H. P. capacity, which furnishes the electric power for the operation of the street railways, electric lights and manufactories. This company with a capitalization of $15,000,000 has been a most successful enterprise from the start.

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In 1903 he was called to Mexico and there completed the organization of the Mexican Light and Power Company, for which he superintended the construction of an immense hydro-electric plant of 48,000 H. P., situated about one hundred miles from the city of Mexico, to which power is transmitted over high tension lines. This company owns all of the electric light companies in the city and is now developing a second station of about 50,000 H. P., capacity, the capacity of the first having been speedily absorbed by the power-consumers.

Niagara Falls next attracted his attention and he was engaged to utilize the water-power on the Canadian side of the river for the benefit not only of the City of Toronto eighty miles away, but also of the neighboring places in Ontario. His experiences in Mexico and Brazil made him invaluable as consulting engineer in charge of the great enterprises known as the Toronto and Niagara Falls Transmission Company and the Electrical Development Company of Ontario, for which he designed and superintended the construction of a power-station, planned to produce 125,000 H. P. He was also consulting engineer in the organization and construction of the Winnepeg Power Company with a power-station of 20,000 H. P., and transmission lines sixty miles in length. At the same time he was entrusted with engineering projects for electric light, tramways and power in many other cities in South America, Mexico and Canada. Among these may be mentioned the Mexico Tramways Company, controlling the entire street railway system of the City of Mexico.

In 1904 he completed the organization of the Rio de Janeiro Tramway Light and Power Company with a capitalization of $50,000,000, and as its vice-president has had charge of the development of this great enterprise. This company controls the larger part of the street railway systems of Rio de Janiero as well as of the entire electric lighting and power business and the gas and telephone companies of that great and flourishing city, and has constructed an hydro-electric power-station of 50,000 H. P. capacity, fifty-one miles from the city of Rio, to which the power is delivered by means of high tension transmission lines.

Probably no other American has had a creative hand in so many immense industrial enterprises. His ability was recognized by Tufts College, which followed his career with justifiable pride, and granted him in 1900 the degree of Doctor of Science and five years

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later that of Doctor of Laws. President Capen in conferring upon the distinguished graduate the highest honor of his alma mater characterized him as "scholar among engineers."

He married, in 1887, Miss Mabel Ward, daughter of William H. Ward, Esq., of Lowell, Massachusetts. Doctor and Mrs. Pearson have three children — two sons and a daughter. He has recently purchased an estate of about ten thousand acres among the Berkshire Hills of western Massachusetts where he has abundant opportunity to carry out his ideas of scientific farming and the breeding of high-grade farm animals. There he has a fine herd of beautiful Guernsey cattle and Shropshire and Dorset sheep. He takes great delight in country life. He has devoted much time and thought to restocking the wilder regions of western Massachusetts with such small game as hares, squirrels and partridges as well as English pheasants, a large number of which he has imported and turned loose to breed and multiply.

His professional attainments have secured for him membership in the Institute of Civil Engineers, of London; the American Society of Civil Engineers; the American Society of Electrical Engineers; the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the Society of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineers; also life-membership in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is socially affiliated with the Engineer's Club, of New York City; the New York Yacht Club; the Larchmont Yacht Club and the University Club. His financial investments have made him a director in the Sao Paulo Tramway Light and Power Company; in the Rio de Janiero Tramway Light and Power Company, of which he is president; the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited; the Mexican Light and Power Company, Limited, of which he is vice-president; the Mexico Tramway Company of which he is president and many other corporations with which he has been professionally connected.

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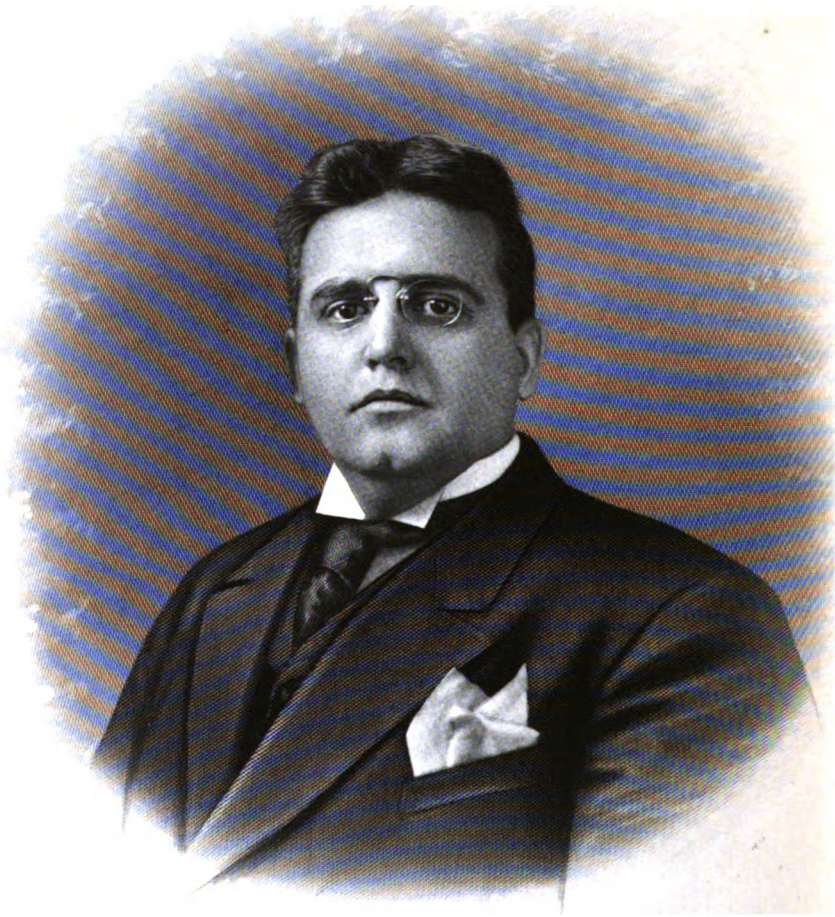

James J. Phelan

JAMES JOSEPH PHELAN

RARELY has a man of his age attained, through his own efforts and perseverance, the prestige in the business world which James Joseph Phelan, member of the firm of Hornblower and Weeks, bankers and brokers, of Boston and New York, now holds. He was born in Toronto, Canada, October 14, 1871, the son of James W. Phelan, of Kilkenny, Ireland, and Catherine (Colbert) Phelan, also of Ireland. His ancestors were Patrick Elliot Phelan, James Colbert, Catherine Forbes, Ellen Hayes, prominent in their times, and from them he probably inherits his capacity for financial affairs. His father's reputation as an accountant was widely known. James Joseph Phelan attended the public schools until he reached the age of fifteen. Then through his own inclination he entered the business world. In 1887 he became a messenger on the floor of the Boston Stock Exchange which marked the beginning of his successful career. After leaving school he was still an earnest student and, adding to the moral and intellectual influence which his parents exercised over him, continuous reading and research, he became fitted for his chosen occupation. Evincing at once energy and directness of purpose, Mr. Phelan soon became installed in the offices of E. T. Hornblower & Son, where, through his untiring efforts and close application to duty, he won the confidence of all with whom he was connected. Recognizing his opportunities, he worked faithfully and well, giving his best efforts to whatever he undertook. He made many valuable business friends, and profited greatly by his contact with men in active life. In January, 1900, after continuous advancement, he entered the firm of Hornblower & Weeks, which in 1888 had succeeded that of E. T. Hornblower & Son. He is also a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, Boston Chamber of Commerce, serving as one of the managers gratuity fund and Chicago Board of Trade. He helped to organize the Federal Trust Company, of Boston, and is its vice-president, and member of the board of directors, serving on the executive committee. To this

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organization he has always rendered invaluable service. He is a director in the Peoples National Bank of Roxbury; trustee of the Union Institution for Savings, Boston; director in Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company; director of the Big Ivy Timber Company, of North Carolina; member Advisory Committee of business men, Boston High School of Commerce. Mr. Phelan is a loyal Democrat and has never failed to exert his influence for the cause of his party whenever occasion demanded. He belongs to the Roman Catholic Church and has been president of the Catholic Literary Union of Charlestown. He is also a member of the following clubs and societies: Economic Club of Boston; Roxbury Historical Society; Catholic Club of New York; Point Shirley Club; Boston Athletic Association; Clover Club; Exchange Club; City Club; member of Finance Committee; Catholic Literary Union of Charlestown, and a life member of the Bostonian Society, as well as being interested in numerous charitable institutions. Mr. Phelan's advice to the young is: "Add to the standard virtues the word hustle, and never be afraid of hard work. My belief is more men die from too little work, rather than overwork." All out-door sports appeal to him, and for nearly three years he was a member of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade.

On June 19, 1899, he was married to Miss Mary E. Meade, daughter of John and Caroline I. (Green) Meade, of Boston. Their three children are James J., Jr. (six), Katharine (five), and Caroline J. (three).

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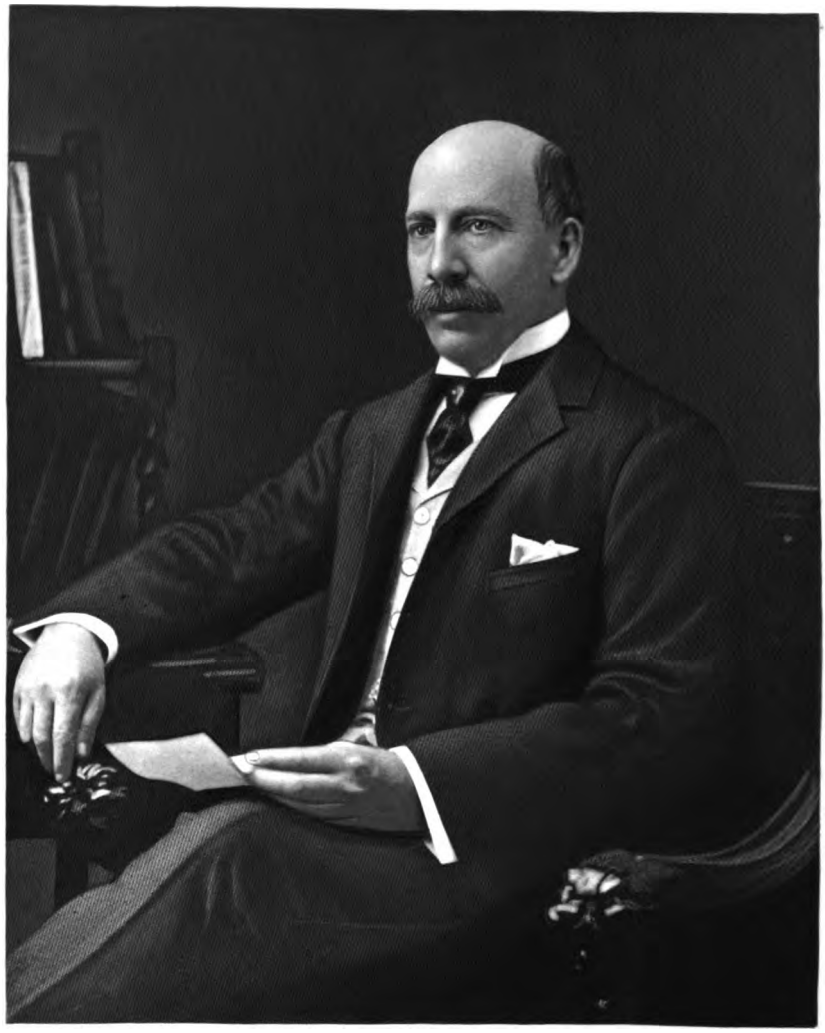

Paul L. Powers

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SAMUEL LELAND POWERS

SAMUEL LELAND POWERS, lawyer, and formerly a member of Congress from the State of Massachusetts, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, October 26, 1848. He is of the best and most sturdy of the old New England stock, a descendant of Walter Powers who arrived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony from England in 1634, landed at Salem and settled at Littleton in Middlesex County. That Walter Powers, who married Trial Shepard, was the forefather of a large and distinguished body of descendants. Hiram Powers, the great sculptor, was one of these; so was Abigail Powers, wife of President Fillmore; so was Horace Henry Powers, Representative to the Fifty-sixth Congress from the first district of Vermont; Llewellyn Powers, governor of the State of Maine and Representative in Congress from the same state; Orlando Woodworth Powers, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, besides others who have done honor to the name in many walks of life.

The father of Samuel Leland Powers was Larned, a son of Colonel Samuel Powers and Chloe (Cooper) Powers, and grandson of Lemuel Powers and Thankful Leland Powers. Larned Powers was a successful farmer in the town of Cornish, New Hampshire, a man of sterling worth, highly respected and prominent in the administering of the local affairs of his town. His wife was Ruby, daughter of John A. Barton and Achsah Lovering Barton, both of whom were of English descent, the father of John A. Barton having immigrated to New Hampshire from Worcester County, Massachusetts.

Samuel Leland Powers grew up as a boy on his father's farm, until at the age of sixteen the call for a better education than could be furnished in his home town came strongly to him and he was sent away to fit for college. He first attended the at that time celebrated Kimball Union Academy, remaining there for three years. He entered Phillips Exeter Academy in the Senior class, but found it possible to leave during that year and enter Dartmouth College. His career there was one of distinction in the famous class of 1874.

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Among those who graduated with him are Chief Justice Frank N. Parsons, of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, Attorney General Edwin G. Eastman, of the same State, General Frank S. Streeter, one of the leaders of the New Hampshire bar, Chief Justice John A. Aiken, of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, and Honorable Samuel W. McCall, a member of Congress from Massachusetts. Among other honors obtained by young Powers while in college was the winning of the Lockwood prizes for oratory and composition.

Mr. Powers commenced the study of law in September, 1874, with the Honorable William W. Bailey, of Nashua, New Hampshire. There he remained only a short time, for he soon entered the Law School of the University of New York. He studied there until June of the following year, when he entered the law office of Verry & Gaskill, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and was admitted to the bar of Worcester County in November, 1875, only a little over one year from the time he took up the study of the subject. He began the practice of law in partnership with the Honorable Samuel W. McCall, a long time and prominent member of Congress from Massachusetts. Later Mr. Powers was for four years associated with Colonel J. H. Benton, Jr., and again was a partner with his brother, Erastus B. Powers.

In 1888 he became counsel for the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and for many years devoted himself almost exclusively to representing corporations engaged in electrical business. In causes of this sort he almost immediately obtained a very high reputation and the knowledge gained by his career at that time is still sought and highly prized. In 1897 he formed a law partnership with Edward K. Hall and Matt B. Jones, which continued until 1904, when Mr. Jones retired to become the attorney of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, and a new partnership was formed under the name of Powers & Hall. This is one of the active law concerns of Boston, and is located at 101 Milk Street.

Mr. Powers became a citizen of Newton, Massachusetts, in 1882. There he has since resided and has become prominent and influential in social, educational and public affairs. He was a member of the Newton Common Council for three years, for two years of which he was its president, a member of the board of aldermen for one year and a member of the school board for three years. In 1900, in response to an imperative demand from his constituency, he ran for Congress

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as a Republican and was nominated almost unanimously. For his first term he represented the Eleventh Massachusetts District in the Fifty-seventh Congress and for his second, the Twelfth Massachusetts District in the Fifty-eighth Congress, there having been a redistricting during his term, which made a change in the district from which he originally came. He retired voluntarily from Congress against the earnest protest of his district, on March 4, 1905, to devote himself exclusively to the practice of law. While in the National House of Representatives, Mr. Powers achieved prominence as a hard worker and a keen and able legislator. He was one of the sub-committee of five appointed from the judiciary committee of the Fifty-seventh Congress to frame the bill for the regulation of trusts, and was one of the managers appointed by the Speaker to conduct the impeachment trial of Judge Swayne, before the Senate, in the Fifty-eighth Congress.

Mr. Powers has always been prominent in social life, for which he is naturally well equipped. He was one of the founders and first president of the famous Tantalus Club of Washington, an organization composed of new and sometimes necessarily unheard members of Congress, and he is at the present time the head of that organization. He is president of the Middlesex Club, a strong political body of eastern Massachusetts; vice-president of the Massachusetts Republican Club and Massachusetts vice-president of the Merchant Marine League. He is a member of many of the leading social clubs in and about Boston. He is a trustee of Dartmouth College.

Mr. Powers was married in 1878 to Eva C. Crowell, daughter of Captain Prince S. Crowell, of Dennis, Massachusetts. They have one son, Leland Powers, born July 1, 1890.

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ABBOTT LAWRENCE ROTCH

ABBOTT LAWRENCE ROTCH, founder of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory and investigator in meteorology, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 6, 1861. His father, Benjamin Smith Rotch (1817–1882), was the eldest son of Joseph, of New Bedford, and Ann (Smith) Rotch, grandson of William and Elizabeth (Rodman) Rotch, great-grandson of William and Elizabeth (Barney) Rotch, and a descendant from Joseph Rotch who came from Salisbury, England, to Nantucket, and married Love Macy, daughter of Thomas and Deborah (Coffin) Macy. Joseph Rotch settled at Dartmouth in 1765 and suggested that it be named New Bedford. Benjamin Smith Rotch was graduated at Harvard, 1838; a merchant in Boston, and a founder of New Bedford Cordage Company in 1842; overseer of Harvard University, 1864–70; trustee of the Boston Athenæum and Museum of Fine Arts; representative in the General Court of Massachusetts, 1843–44; aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Briggs, 1845; accompanied his father-in-law, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, to London, when Mr. Lawrence assumed the duties of Minister to Great Britain in September, 1849. His son in speaking of his characteristics says: "He was reserved and sensitive, with artistic ability and love of nature, kind, generous and religious." He married Annie Bigelow, eldest daughter of Abbott and Katharine (Bigelow) Lawrence, granddaughter of Major Samuel and Susanna (Parker) Lawrence, of Groton and of Hon. Timothy and Lucy (Prescott) Bigelow, of Groton.

Abbott Lawrence Rotch of the fifth generation from Joseph Rotch and the youngest son of Benjamin Smith and Annie (Bigelow) Rotch, was as a child fond of scientific study and mechanics. He was brought up in town and country and in Europe; and gained inspiration in the direction of intellectual, moral and spiritual growth and development from the example and precepts of both parents. He pursued his studies abroad and at Chauncy Hall School, Boston, preparatory to entering the department of mechanical engineering

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A. Lawrence Rotch

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of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was graduated with the degree of S.B. in 1884.

He founded, in 1885 (at his own initiative and expense) the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory in Milton, Massachusetts, which became celebrated among scientists as the pioneer experiment station for researches in the upper atmosphere by studies of clouds and by means of kites, to which were attached meteorological instruments capable of recording velocity and direction of currents, temperature and humidity of the air at different altitudes above the earth's surface. He cooperated with the Harvard College Observatory from 1887, in carrying on observations and investigations in meteorology at the Blue Hill Observatory, directed and supported at an average cost of $5,000 per annum solely from his private means. To explain its relation with the Harvard College Observatory, he was named assistant in meteorology in the Faculty of Harvard University in 1888, and in 1906 was appointed professor. Harvard University conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1891. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of Boston, of which he is a Fellow, made him its librarian in 1899. The Boston Society of Natural History, of which he is a member, has several times elected him as one of three trustees. He was chosen a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1891, and he has served for many years on the committees to visit the departments of physics and architecture, representing also the Institute as a trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He is likewise a member of the committee appointed by the overseers of Harvard University to visit the Lawrence Scientific School and the Jefferson Physical Laboratory. He was appointed a member of several international scientific committees, and served as associate editor of the *American Meteorological Journal*, 1886–96. He was created a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1889 when a member of the international Jury of Awards, at the Paris Exposition of that year; in 1902 the German Emperor conferred on him the Order of the Prussian Crown, in recognition of his efforts to advance knowledge of the high atmosphere, and in 1905 he received from the same source the Royal Order of the Red Eagle. He has taken part in various scientific expeditions in North and South America, Africa and Europe and, cooperating with a French colleague in 1905–06, an expedition was sent on a steam yacht, equipped with kites and balloons, to explore

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the atmosphere in tropical regions; Professor Rotch having been the first to demonstrate in 1901 that kites might be flown from a steam vessel, independently of the natural wind, and in this way used to explore regions of the atmosphere hitherto inaccessible. During the years 1904–07 he obtained with the so-called "ballons-sondes" the first observations of temperature at heights of eight to ten miles above the American continent. He delivered courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute, of Boston, in 1891 and 1898.

His club membership includes the Somerset and St. Botolph, of Boston; the University and Century Association, of New York City; the Cosmos, of Washington, District of Columbia, and the Royal Societies, of London, England. He is a corresponding member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; and of the German Meteorological and Aeronautical Societies, and is an honorary member of the Royal Meteorological Society, of London, and of the French Alpine Club. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal Church and he served as junior warden of Emmanuel Church, Boston, 1904–05. He has been a Republican in politics. His recreations are cycling, tennis and mountain climbing. He was a member of the First Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., 1883–92. He was married November 22, 1893, to Margaret Randolph, daughter of Edward Clifford and Jane Margaret (Randolph) Anderson, of Savannah, Georgia. Their eldest daughter, Elizabeth, born in Boston, June 12, 1895, died June 29, 1895; their surviving children being Margaret Randolph, born June 14, 1896, Arthur, born February 1, 1899, and Katharine Lawrence, born May 26, 1906. Professor Rotch is the author of "Sounding the Ocean of Air," in *Romance of Science Series* (London, 1900), has edited: "Observations and Investigations at Blue Hill," in *Annals of Harvard College Observatory* (1889 *et seq.*), and has contributed numerous articles to scientific periodicals in America and Europe.

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Joseph B. Russell

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JOSEPH BALLISTER RUSSELL

JOSEPH BALLISTER RUSSELL was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 24, 1852. He is the son of Hon. Charles Theodore Russell, who was born in 1815, and died in 1896. His grandfather was Hon. Charles Russell, who married Persis Hastings. The mother of Joseph Ballister Russell was Sarah Elizabeth Ballister, daughter of Joseph Ballister, a well-known merchant of Boston, and Sarah Yendell. Mr. Russell is descended on his mother's side from a French Huguenot family. His father's family was English and dates back in an almost unbroken line very many years. Both his father's and mother's ancestors came to America in the very early days of this country and passed through many vicissitudes of the early settlers. On Mr. Russell's paternal grandmother's side, the first ancestor who came to this country was Thomas Hastings, in 1635, the great-grandson of Earl of Huntington. On the paternal grandfather's side, William Russell, who came to Cambridge in 1645. Mr. Russell's father, who was for many years a prominent lawyer and public spirited man, was greatly engrossed in his profession, and alert to the duties of an active life. Mr. Russell's mother, who was a very intellectual and distinctly religious and moral type, exerted a particularly strong influence upon the early life of her son, which no doubt awakened his youthful ambitions. As a boy he enjoyed the quiet and healthful pleasure of assisting about his father's place; taking care of the garden; looking after the live stock; fishing, hunting, etc. The Bible and such books as Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Scott, Dickens, Cooper, Longfellow and English poets were his companions, and by them he helped to establish his standard. His education was acquired in the public schools of Cambridge, through the Latin School. He was early interested in politics, and has always been a Democrat, although his better judgment has not always allowed him to vote for party candidates. He was for three years a private in the First Corps of Cadets, Boston. His vocation in life was entirely governed by his own inclinations. He began his busi-

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ness career as junior clerk in the Russia Trade firm of William Ropes & Company, and profited much from business associations. Mr. Russell has been for years a man of manifold business and social interests, some of which are: treasurer and general manager of the Boston Wharf Company, 1885 to the present time; president Cambridge Trust Company, for a number of years; vice-president State Street Trust Company, of Boston, for many years; president of the West End Street Railway Company and director in 1906 of the following: the National Shawmut Bank; State Street Trust Company; Boston Wharf Company; Conveyancer's Title Insurance Company; Fitchburg Railroad Company; West End Street Railway Company; Boston Steamship Company; Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company; Boston Consolidated Gas Company; Boston Merchants Association; Real Estate and Auction Board; Trustee of Massachusetts Gas Company; Lovejoy's Wharf Trust; New England Gas and Coke Company; New England Coal and Coke Company; Quincy Market Real Estate Trust; Mount Auburn Cemetery; Cambridge Hospital; and acts under many wills and instruments of trust. While Mr. Russell has been interested deeply for many years in nearly all the great undertakings for the development and improvement of Boston, such as its street railway systems, its gas business, its banking facilities, its steamship lines and steam railroads, his great work has been the development of the properties of the Boston Wharf Company, some twenty years ago known as the "dump."

These properties under his management have, from large tracts of vacant land and swamp, been formed into a new business section of the city, traversed by wide streets and covered by some of the finest business buildings and blocks that can be found in any city. Under his guidance millions of dollars have been spent in these improvements and, notwithstanding large sales of its real estate made by the company, its rent-roll to-day exceeds without a doubt that of any other single real estate ownership in the city of Boston. He is also a member of the following associations: Chamber of Commerce; Merchants' Association, of Boston; Bankers' Association, of Boston; Bostonian Society; National Geographical Society. His club affiliations are with the Somerset, Union Exchange, Commercial, Papyrus, New Riding and City Club, of Boston; Strollers, of New York; Country Club, of Brookline and Oakley Club, of Watertown, of which club he is the president. He is a regular attendant of

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the Protestant Episcopal Church, and interested in the charities and activities of the City of Cambridge, where for many years he has resided. In the past having appreciated the joys of hunting, fishing and camping out, he now derives much pleasure from out-door sports, especially riding and golf. On May 20, 1880, he married Lillian Hillyard Tenney, the daughter of Otis Seth and Junia (Warner) Tenney. Her ancesters were important factors in the history of our nation, among them being: John Hillyard, one of William Penn's council in 1682, and William Killen, born in Ireland, came to Delaware of which state he was Chief Justice and first Chancellor. Mr. Russell's home has been blessed with five children: Charles Theodore Russell, assistant treasurer of the Boston Wharf Company; Joseph Ballister Russell, Jr., Senior at Harvard College; Otis Tenney Russell, Freshman at Harvard College; Sarah Elizabeth Russell and Junia Killen Russell.

Mr. Russell remarks from his own experience that "honesty and fairness" are the best methods to a successful life, with the added counsel that "industry and above all the willingness and earnest desire to do always a little more than is expected. The faculty of not seeing that you are doing a little more than your part; the willingness to care for other's interests without thought of recompense, in my opinion always brings large rewards as well as much satisfaction."

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HARVEY NEWTON SHEPARD

HARVEY NEWTON SHEPARD, lawyer, was born in the North End of Boston, Massachusetts, July 8, 1850. His father, William Shepard, was a blacksmith by trade and occupation, a man noted for kindness, industry and honesty. He married Eliza Crowell, and both husband and wife traced their ancestry to emigrants from Boston, England. Harvey Newton Shepard was brought up in the city, and early displayed a fondness for reading history. The influence of his mother was particularly important in developing a love for books and strong moral instincts, and his choice of profession was from personal preference. He was a pupil in the Eliot Grammar School, prepared for college at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and graduated from Harvard College, A.B. 1871. He then studied in the Harvard Law School, but was not graduated, becoming a law student in the office of Hillard, Hyde & Dickinson, of Boston in 1873. He paid his own way through college and the law school by private tutoring and the winning of scholarships. He opened an office for himself in 1875. He was president of the Boston Common Council, 1880, having served previously as a councilman, 1878 and 1879; Representative in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1881 and 1882; first assistant attorney general of Massachusetts, 1883–86, and represented the Commonwealth in several law suits, and was Fourth of July orator in 1885. He was examiner for the East Boston Savings Bank, 1873–80; legislative counsel of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company; and counsel of the Trustees of Boston University, Boston Wesleyan Association, and other corporations. He was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court in 1881. He was appointed lecturer in the School of Law of Boston University upon Extraordinary Remedies and Admiralty in 1904. In 1905 he gave an address before the American Bar Association upon Trial by Jury. He served the Republican party as a member of the state central committee, 1875–

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Harvey N. Shepard

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77, and as president of the Young Men's State Committee, 1879–1880. The question of the tariff led him into the Democratic party at the time of the candidacy of James G. Blaine and Grover Cleveland and he remained an Independent Democrat and was made chairman of the executive committee of the American Free Trade League.

His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal denomination. His exercise is walking and mountain climbing. His club membership includes the Appalachian Mountain, Union, Boston Athletic, Boston Art, and the New England. He has served as president of the New England Club, president of the Appalachian Mountain Club, chairman of its Trustees of Real Estate, district deputy grand master of the first Masonic district, 1883–85; commissioner of trials of the Grand Lodge, 1889–90; deputy grand master, counsel to the Boston Athletic Association, and chairman of the entertainment committee of the Boston Art Club. He was trustee of the Boston Public Library, 1878–79; a member of the examining committee, 1888–89; trustee of the Old South Association; president of the Eliot school Association, and an officer of many other societies and oganizations. He was married November 23, 1873, to Fanny May, daughter of Azor and Temperance Woodman, of Everett, Massachusetts; and of the five children born of this marriage four were living in 1908, viz: Grace Florence, Marion, Alice Mabel, and Edith May.

Mr. Shepard offers suggestions to young Americans in these words: "That the rule of the people through their elected representatives in city, state and nation is the basis of stable and successful government. To acquire convictions by study and observation and to maintain them with courage."

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JOHN SHEPARD

JOHN SHEPARD, merchant and bank director, was born in Canton, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, March 26, 1834. His father, John Shepard, 1800–1843, was a son of John and Lucy Shepard. Mr. Shepard, in speaking of his childhood and youth, says: "I had hard work to get a living, picked berries to sell between school hours at nine years old, when father died, and have not been out of active work since I was ten years old except through sickness. Never went to school after I was ten years old except to evening school and earned the money and paid for that myself." Mr. Shepard received his rudimentary education by attending the Church Hill School at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where his mother resided, and to her he owes much for early moral training and example.

When ten years of age he came to Boston, and found his first regular employment in the drug-store of J. W. Snow, at fifty cents a week, where he remained a faithful and progressive clerk for one year. Meantime, he attended the Comers evening school and rapidly advanced in his studies. His associates at this early age were much older than himself, and he had few companions of his own age. In 1847 he engaged in the dry goods business as a clerk in the store of J. A. Jones, at three dollars a week, and paid a dollar and seventy-five cents for board. Here his ambition met its reward by repeated promotions. Each year he had his salary advanced one dollar per week, and at nineteen years of age he was made partner with J. A. Jones in the store next to the one where he was clerk. One year later he bought out Mr. Jones, paying him $1000 bonus for his lease, and giving his notes for the stock of $3000 on three, six and nine months, which were paid before they were due, and at the end of that year he had a profit of $3300. In 1861 he bought out the old established concern of Bell, Thwing & Company, on Tremont Row, and with his partner, Mr. Farley, established the firm of Farley & Shepard. In 1865 the firm dissolved, and Mr. Shepard, with unusual

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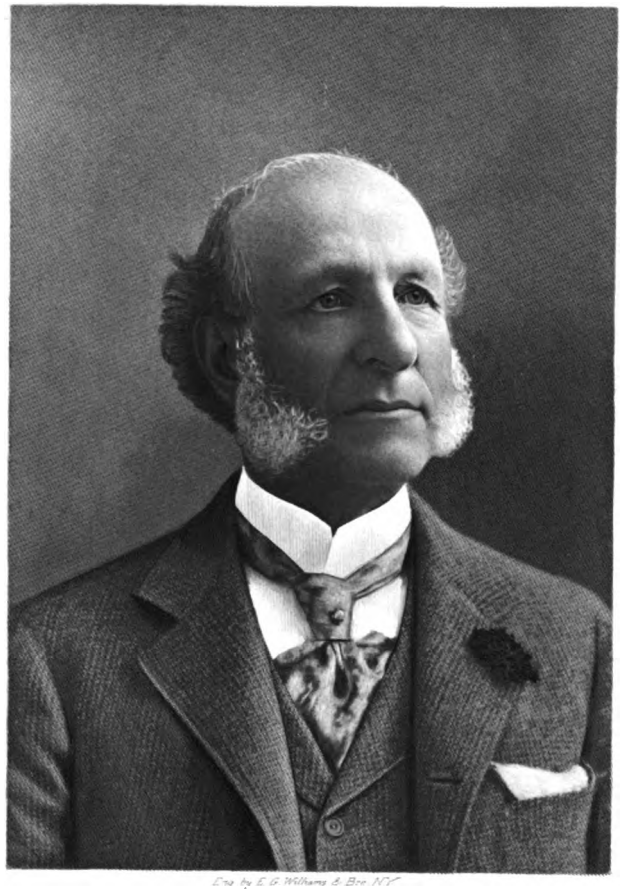

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

John Shepard

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foresight, determined to change his location to Winter Street, then an outlying district, but destined to be a business thoroughfare. In making this change he determined to secure as partners the most experienced men in the trade, and to that end he invited Henry Norwell, salesman of Hogg, Brown & Taylor, and T. C. Brown, salesman of Jordan, Marsh & Company, and opened one of the finest dry goods stores in Boston. When Mr. Brown withdrew from the firm, Mr. Shepard secured Robert Ferguson, an expert salesman of A. T. Stewart & Company, of New York City, to take his place, and the house of Shepard, Norwell & Company went on its successful career with no further change except a continuous increase in the working force and floor space necessary to carry on the volume of business that came to them.

Mr. Shepard was twice married; first, January 1, 1856, to Susan Ann, daughter of Perkins H. and Charlotte (White) Bagley, of Boston, and they established a home on North Russell Street, Boston. Six children were born of this marriage, a son and a daughter only living in 1908. The son, John Shepard, Jr., married Flora E., daughter of General A. P. Martin, subsequently mayor of Boston; and he became the head of the dry goods corporation of The Shepard Company, Providence, Rhode Island; and the daughter, Jessie Watson Shepard, married William G. Titcomb, son of ex-mayor A. C. Titcomb, of Newburyport. Mr. Shepard was married secondly, September 11, 1890, to Mary J., daughter of Hannah Herbert (Titcomb) Ingraham, of Newburyport. He is a Republican in politics and has never deserted the party. He is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

His summer home "Edgewater" is a picturesque estate, with ample grounds and commodious stables on Phillips Beach, Swampscott, Massachusetts, where Mr. Shepard has accumulated a string of fast trotting horses. His chief relaxation from the care of business is driving in the summer over the fine roads of Essex County, and in the winter over the superior boulevard drives of the suburbs of Boston, where he is a familiar figure on the road and the recognized dean of the fraternity of owners and drivers of fast-stepping trotting horses. His stables turned out many horses whose names became familiar in trotting records. "Old Trot" was well known to all horsemen. Aldine became the property of W. H. Vanderbilt in exchange for a check for $15,000, and as a mate of Maud S. made

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a mile in 2.15½. He sold Dick Swiveller to Frank Work for $12,000. His team Mill Boy and Blondine made in 1881 a mile in 2.22, the world's record for a team.

Mr. Shepard is a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; of the American Pneumatic Service Company; of the Boston Pneumatic Transit Company; of the Commercial National Bank of Boston; of the New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company; of the Lampson Store Service Company; of the Boston Club and of the Brigham Hospital for Incurables; and a member of the Beacon Society; the Algonquin Club and the Tedesco Country Club of Swampscott, of which he is a trustee. He is a director of the Association for the Promotion of the Adult Blind, and director and chairman of the finance committee of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association. He is also a member of the Boston Merchants' Association and of other business men's organizations. On June 21, 1905, Tufts College conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. To young men Mr. Shepard says: "Be temperate in all your habits. Be honest, truthful, thrifty, full of energy, ambition and determination to succeed and you certainly will. My advice to young people is never to do anything that they cannot talk over with their father or mother. If they keep this in mind they will never do anything wrong."

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SAMUEL A. D. SHEPPARD

THE above-named man, widely known in the drug-trade of New England as S. A. D. Sheppard, was born in Manchester, Massachusetts, July 16, 1842. He was the son of Samuel Sheppard and Anna M. Marchbank, and his grandfathers were David Sheppard and Robert Marchbank. They were descendants from well-known families in the north of Ireland. The grandfather was at one time captain of an Orangemen's band.

The father of Mr. Sheppard was an upholsterer by trade and a man of fine repute. He was known far and near as a gentle, even-tempered and consistent Christian, held in high respect in the community and warmest affection by his family, and exerting upon them by his life a most powerful influence for good.

Mr. Sheppard was exceedingly fond of books, especially those treating of mathematics, chemistry and botany. Schools and teachers were to him a constant delight. His mother was a very energetic woman, and she taught her children to love good, hard, effective work. Success in life, Mr. Sheppard thinks, for him, has largely come from his mother's indomitable energy, and his father's goodness. His education was not beset with very great difficulties. He was able to pass through the ordinary schools, and graduate from the High and Classical Schools of Salem, Massachusetts, at the age of sixteen. In 1874 he successfully completed his course of study in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. Later he became an honorary member of the California College of Pharmacy, and the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association.

In 1858 Mr. Sheppard entered the drug-store of Browne and Price, Salem, and remained with them ten years. In 1868 he went into business for himself, and is still in the harness in the same location where he started his personal business career.

He has held the responsible positions of president, secretary, treasurer and trustee of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, and is now chairman of the trustees of the funds of the college. He

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was the first president of the Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association, and bears the unusual distinction of being the only person elected to this office a second term. He was six years member of Council, and chairman of Finance Committee, and twenty-one years treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He was also trustee of Boston Penny Saving Bank, director of South End National Bank, and Trustee of the United States Pharmacopœical Convention. He served two years as alderman and two years on the Board of Health, of the city of Newton, Massachusetts, and was appointed to Board of Pharmacy when the board was established by Governor Robinson.

Mr. Sheppard is a Mason, and has held a number of offices in the Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter. In politics, he is a Republican. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist denomination, and in early years he was an active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association, and in Sunday school affairs.

Boating and golf are favorite pastimes for Mr. Sheppard, and he commends the latter as the best of out-of-door sports for young and old.

In 1869, September 2, Mr. Sheppard was married to Emma J., daughter of Oliver D. and Emeline S. Kimball, of Boston, who died in 1888; and on September 18, 1890, he married Helen M. Pettingell, Salem, daughter of Charles C. and Fannie B. Pettingell. Of the first union three children were born, all of whom are living: Clara S., wife of E. E. Blake, Saco, Maine; Robert K., of the American Steel and Wire Company, Philadelphia; Harwood A., a clerk in San Francisco, California.

Added to all the busy years of official and private enterprise, Mr. Sheppard was the one who alone secured for the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy the Mary Jane Aldrich fund, now of about $10,000, and the Warren B. Potter fund of $200,000.

To the youth of America, Mr. Sheppard gives the following most excellent advice: "Learn to work in early life. Get into the habit of work during the formative period. Select some one course and stick to it, make it your specialty, love it.. Get yourself into right conditions, physically, mentally, morally, spiritually, and other good things will follow. Be an optimist every time. He who spends less than he earns and is content has found the 'philosopher's stone.'"

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William Sherman

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THOMAS SHERWIN

THOMAS SHERWIN, president of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 11, 1839. His father, Thomas Sherwin, was a son of David Sherwin, of Westmoreland, New Hampshire, who served in Stark's brigade during the Revolution, and took part in the Battle of Bennington.

Thomas Sherwin, Sr., was graduated at Harvard College in 1825. A distinguished scholar and instructor, he was long and widely known as the principal of the English High School, of Boston, which, under his direction during more than thirty years, became one of the leading educational institutions of the country. He was one of the originators and a president of both the American Institute of Instruction, and the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association; one of the original editors of the *Massachusett's Teacher;* a prominent member of the government of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was the author of two valuable text-books on algebra. He married Mary King, daughter of Colonel Daniel L. and Mary (King) Gibbens, of Boston. Their sons, Henry and Thomas Sherwin, are still living. Edward died in September, 1907.

Thomas Sherwin, the subject of this sketch, was prepared for college at the Dedham High and Boston Latin Schools, and graduated at Harvard in 1860. During his college course he taught a winter school at Medfield, and for the year after graduation was master of the Houghton High School in the town of Bolton, Massachusetts.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted with other young men of Bolton and the adjoining towns, and was elected captain of the company, which for a time formed part of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment. He was later commissioned adjutant of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment, and took part in most of the battles of the Army of the Potomac, with his regiment, until

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the expiration of its term of service in October, 1864, being severely wounded in the battle of Gaines' Mill, Virginia, June 27, 1862.

On the following day he was promoted to be major, and on October 17, 1862, to be lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. He commanded the regiment during most of the campaign of 1863–64, and for a short time acted as division inspector of the First Division, Fifth Army Corps.

He received the commissions of colonel and brigadier-general of United States Volunteers, by brevet, for gallant services at Gettysburg, and at Peebles' Farm, Virginia, and for meritorious service during the war.

He resumed for a time the profession of teaching, and was for one year an instructor in the English High School. In June, 1866, he was appointed Deputy Surveyor of Customs at Boston, and held that position till 1875, when he was elected to the newly established office of City Collector of Boston.

In March, 1883, he became auditor of the American Bell Telephone Company. In 1885 he was elected president of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, which position he now holds.

General Sherwin is a member of the Union, St. Botolph and other clubs in Boston, and the University Club, of New York.

He was commander of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, 1892–93. He was the first commander of the Charles W. Carroll Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in Dedham, and for some years assistant adjutant-general, department of Massachusetts, G. A. R.

He was married, January 18, 1870, to Isabel Fiske, daughter of Hon. Thomas McKee and Mary H. (Fiske) Edwards, of Keene, New Hampshire.

Their children are Eleanor, born February 14, 1871; Thomas Edwards, May 15, 1872; Mary King, September 16, 1874; Robert Waterston, March 3, 1878; Anne Isabel, September 9, 1880, and Edward Vassall, February 4, 1885.

Eleanor (Sherwin) Goodwin, is the widow of the late William Hobbs Goodwin, of Dedham. Their children are William H., Isabel and Eleanor Goodwin. Mary King Sherwin was married in June, 1907, to Philip H. Lee Warner, of London, England.

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Charles F. Smith

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CHARLES FRANCIS SMITH

CHARLES FRANCIS SMITH, the son of Charles Augustus and Eliza Abigail (Jennerson) Smith, was born at Charlestown, now a part of Boston, Massachusetts, July 3, 1832. His immediate ancestors possessed the strong characteristics of strict integrity, unflinching adherence to duty and deep respect for law, and these qualities they transmitted to the subject of this sketch. Moses Jennerson, his maternal great-grandfather was a soldier in the Continental Army and rendered very efficient service.

Mr. Smith was educated in the local public schools until, at the age of fourteen, he decided to make his own way in life. He secured a position as boy in a store in Boston, and immediately began to show those admirable qualities which have been characteristic of him throughout his life. Honest, faithful and industrious, he was early marked for promotion. He soon found employment in a banking interest, and from that time his rise was steady and notable.

For four years he was teller of the Eagle National Bank; for thirty-eight years he served successively as teller, cashier and managing director of the Continental National Bank of Boston; and for five years he was vice-president of the Colonial National Bank. For the past four years he has been treasurer of the Commonwealth Trust Company, and at present holds the same position with the Oliver Ditson Company. Having acquired a reputation as a careful manager of financial institutions, he has been selected in a number of instances to serve as trustee for large estates.

The public service is always open to men of the character and the ability of Mr. Smith. Therefore, in spite of his modest deprecation of political ambition and the numerous and serious calls on his time and energy, we find him often serving his native city. He was for fifteen years a member of the school board, for three years president of the Common Council, and for three years a member of the board of aldermen. The good-will which he won and the eminent success which followed his efforts in these responsible offices

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naturally brought him into prominence as a candidate for the mayoralty of Charlestown, but he found that its duties would interfere too seriously with his business engagements, and he declined further political honors. He had never identified himself particularly with any political party but held himself rather in an attitude of independence.

Following the example of his mother, a devout Unitarian, whose influence was paramount with him, Mr. Smith has been a consistent member of that denomination. He has membership also in the Bunker Hill Monument Association; the Bostonian Society; the Boston Art Club; and the Oliver Ditson Society for the Relief of Needy Musicians. In Masonry he has served as trustee in King Solomon's Lodge.

The beauty of Mr. Smith's home life was — and still is, though his children have grown up and gone out to make homes of their own — very charming and inspiring. His marriage to Lois B. (daughter of Samuel and Nancy) Emery, of Bangor, Maine, in June, 1859, was blessed by a family of eight children. Of the seven surviving children, five are now happily married and many grandchildren rise up to call Mr. and Mrs. Smith "blessed." Of Mr. Smith's sons, one is, like his father, in banking, and another in the boot and shoe interest.

By sound judgment and signal business success he has achieved the highest standing in Boston's business and financial world. Finally, by a long and consistently upright life, he has shown himself to be one of Boston's best men. Such men, modest, full of the characteristic quiet American humor, affectionate in domestic relations, faithful to all trusts, and advanced and liberal in thought, make the prosperity of their localities and insure the stability of the Commonwealth.

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John A. Storer

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JOHN HUMPHREYS STORER

IN the year 1629 the Reverend Thomas Storer was vicar of the small Lincolnshire parish of Bilsby. His sympathies were with the Puritan party in the Established Church, and this was a season of sore trial and discomfort to those of the Puritan way of thinking. Archbishop Land was at this time zealously endeavoring to enforce uniformity in the church, and to stamp out Puritanism. It was becoming very evident that if the Puritans wished to enjoy their faith without molestation they must leave England in order to do so. Accordingly all over England, but more especially in the eastern counties from Lincolnshire to Kent, the Puritans were considering if they should not cast their lot with those of their brethren who had already immigrated to the New World. The great migration that continued from 1630 till the Civil War in 1642 had not yet begun, but here and there persons were quitting their ancestral homes for the bleak shores of Massachusetts Bay. Among those was the son of the vicar of Bilsby, Augustine Storer, who arrived in the New World with his wife and his brother-in-law, Rev. John Wheelwright, in 1629, the first of his name to cross the Atlantic.

Among his descendants were Woodbury Storer, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas at Portland, Maine, in the early part of the nineteenth century, and his son, David Humphrey Storer, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, a Boston physician of note, born March 26, 1804, and died September 10, 1891. From 1854 to 1868 he was dean of the Harvard Medical School, and was at one time president of the American Medical Association. He was also a distinguished naturalist and the author of several works on Ichthyology. He married Abby Jane Brewer (born October 18, 1810; died April 27, 1885). Two of their sons rose to distinction in their respective lines of research. Francis Humphreys Storer became a chemist, and was a professor of agricultural chemistry at Harvard University and dean of the Bussey Institute, and the elder, the father of the subject of this sketch, was Horatio Robinson Storer, a physician

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and surgeon of note. He was born February 27, 1830, and married Emily Elvira Gilmore, born November 2, 1833 and died February 27, 1872. She was a person of much strength of character as well as sweetness of disposition, and although at her death her son John was but a boy of eleven years her influence over his moral and religious nature had already made itself deeply felt.

Research amid the annals of the Storer family will reveal many names of men who rose to importance in the Colonial period; not a few of them were clergymen, several were members of the Great and General Court, others served in the early Colonial Wars or in the war of the American Revolution, and one was the famous Governor Thomas Dudley. A few among the many individuals more or less closely connected with the Storer ancestry and who were among the earliest of New England settlers, were Edward Starbuck, who came to the Bay Colony from Derbyshire in 1629; Tristram Coffin who came in 1642; William Woodbury who settled in Salem in 1626; Rev. William Walton who came to Hingham in 1635; William Patten who settled in Cambridge in 1635; Richard Dodge who established himself in Salem in 1629; Edward Spalding who came to Braintree in 1630; Francis Littlefield, who settled in Woburn in 1635; and John Spofford who came to Rowley in 1638; Roger Conant, Plymouth, 1623; John Thorndike, Boston, 1632.

Dr. Horatio Storer was the owner of a fine country place at Milton, Massachusetts, and his son John, as a boy, liked nothing better than to engage in various kinds of farm work. Nor were his activities confined wholly to the out-door life of the farm, for carpentry was a favorite amusement of his and he spent long hours with saw and plane amid the fragrant shavings of the carpenter shop connected with the country establishment. Sports of various character delighted his boyhood, as the games of golf has its charm for him in later life, while his reading of history and the study of numismatics were other cherished pursuits of his youth.

Naturally, from the prominence of his family in the community and their ample means, the boy John experienced no difficulties in the way of acquiring an education other than those incident to the pursuit of knowledge everywhere. He was sent to Saint Mark's School at Southborough, Massachusetts, passed a year in study at Frankfort-on-the-Main in Germany, and graduated from Harvard University with the degree of A.B. in 1882. At the bidding of his

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own preference, he decided upon the law as his profession in life and after three years of study at the Harvard Law School received its degree of LL.B. in 1885. His entrance into active life may be said to have begun even before his graduation, for while in the Law School he was accustomed to spend his summer vacation studying law in the offices of Ropes, Gray & Loring. Since then he has devoted himself principally to real estate and the management of trust property, and for ten years, from 1885 to 1895, he was in partnership with Richard M. Bradley, under the firm name of Bradley & Storer.

His political allegiance has been given to the Republican party ever since he became interested in politics at all, but he has never held any political office. He is a loyal member of the Episcopal Church and has been for seven years the senior warden of Christ Church, Waltham, in which pleasant city he makes his home.

A man of many clubs Mr. Storer is president of the Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts; a member of the Union, Exchange, St. Botolph, Boston City; Essex County, and Oakley Country Clubs; as well as the Boston Athletic Association, and the New York Athletic Club; the Massachusetts State Automobile Association and the American Automobile Association; the National Geographical Society; the American Academy of Political and Social Science; the American Institute of Civics; the Bostonian Society; the Economic Club; the Society of Colonial Wars and the University Club of New York; the Harvard Club of New York, the Harvard Club of Boston. In former years he was also secretary of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island, and treasurer of the Puritan Club of Boston.

The list of Mr. Storer's positions of trust and responsibility is a long one, including directorships in the Boston Cooperative Building Company; Boston Water Power Company; Brooklyn Associates; Brooklyn Development Company; Greater New York Development Company; Harwood Construction Company; Kingsboro Realty Company; Montague Builders Supply Company; New England Watch and Ward Society; New York Suburbs Company; Point Shirley Company; Tuckahoe Associates; Realty Company; State Street Trust Company; Wood Harmon Bond Company; Wood Harmon Richmond Realty Company; Workingmen's Building Association and Workingmen's Loan Association, as well as trusteeship in the Boston Suburban Development Trust; Church Avenue Real

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Estate Association; Merchants Real Estate Trust; Staten Island Associates; Winthrop Development Trust; Wood Harmon Associates; Wood Harmon Real Estate Association and Wood Harmon Real Estate Trustees. It should be added that Mr. Storer is also the treasurer of six of these corporations, and secretary of three more. He likewise holds trusteeship in the Peoples Institute; the Robert Treat Paine Association and the Wells Memorial Institute; and is a director of the Episcopal City Mission and of the New England Watch and Ward Society.

On the eighteenth of November, 1885, Mr. Storer married Miss Edith Paine, a daughter of the widely-known Boston philanthropist, Robert Treat Paine, and his wife, Lydia (Lyman) Paine. Mrs. Storer is a descendant of Thomas Paine who came to Salem from England in 1634, her paternal grandparents being Charles Jackson Paine and Fanny Cabot Jackson Paine, while on the maternal side she was a granddaughter of George W. Lyman, of Waltham, Massachusetts, and Anne Pratt Lyman. Six children, three sons and three daughters, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Storer, the eldest of them, Emily Storer, being a student at Bryn Mawr College and the next oldest, John Humphreys Storer, Jr., a student at Harvard College. The other children are Edith, Robert Treat Paine, Theodore Lyman and Lydia Lyman.

So far as success in his life-work is concerned, Mr. Storer is inclined to consider that constant association from his earliest youth with men of high ideals has been the strongest influence in forming his character, and next after this the various influences of home and school and study in private. Absolute integrity, energy, self restraint and a serene but intelligent optimism he considers the basis of success, and he believes that every man should perform whatever tasks demand his attention to the best of his ability, and that one who lives nobly and realizes that all things are ordered for the best, can never fall short of what constitutes real and lasting success.

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Edward A Taft

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EDWARD AUGUSTINE TAFT

EDWARD AUGUSTINE TAFT was born at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, April 8, 1845. His father, Augustine C. Taft, was a physician, whose early death, at the age of forty, was an inestimable loss. His mother was Dora Millett Taylor, daughter of the famous Rev. Edward T. Taylor the "Father Taylor" of the Seaman's Bethel, whose originality, eloquence and wit amounted to positive genius. He received an education first at a school at Framingham and afterwards at boarding school at Hopedale. In 1861, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted in the United States Navy, and was appointed paymaster's clerk and, attracting attention by his quickness and accuracy, was promoted as captain's clerk. He served on the United States Gunboat *Cambridge* and the United States Sloop of War *Tuscarora*. The *Cambridge* arrived at Hampton Roads on the eighth of March, 1862, when the famous *Merrimac* appeared and destroyed the *Cumberland* and *Congress*. The *Cambridge* proceeded under orders from the commanding officer to tow the sailing frigate *St. Lawrence* to its position for action against the *Merrimac* off Newport News. They found the *Cumberland* and *Congress* sunk and the *Minnesota* aground as a result of the first day's encounter. On the next day he, with the other members of the crew, witnessed the tremendous and epoch-making encounter between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*.

At the end of the war, in 1865, he entered the express business with the Merchants' Union Express Company until it was absorbed by the American Express Company. In 1872 he undertook the organization of the New York and Boston Despatch Company in which at various periods he has been manager, vice-president and president until the end of 1905, when he removed to New York. During that third of a century he was indefatigable in organizing and incorporating various other companies for the purpose of engaging in the carrying business, all of which have been notably successful. In 1878 he was one of the incorporators of the Kinsley Express

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Company, of which he was director and president. In 1882 he was the organizer and one of the incorporators of the Armstrong Transfer Express Company of Boston, and was a director and its general manager until 1889 when he resigned. In 1886 he was the organizer and one of the incorporators of the Boston Cab Company, which eight years later was reorganized and incorporated as the Charles S. Brown Company, and in this he is director and president. This same year he became one of the board of managers of the Erie Express Company, a joint stock association, the business of which was afterwards merged in the Wells-Fargo & Company's Express. He is a director in the Rand-Avery Supply Company.

In 1887 he was one of the incorporators of the Boston Parcel Delivery Company and has since been director and president. In 1905 he resigned his position as director-president and general manager of the New York and Boston Despatch Express Company in order to accept an appointment of assistant to the president of the Adams Express Company. On April 23, 1908, effective May 1, 1908, Mr. Taft was appointed manager of express departments of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, Central New England Railway Company, the New England Navigation Company, the Hartford and New York Transportation Company, the Connecticut Company, the New York and Stamford Railway Company, the Rhode Island Company, with offices in South Station, Boston.

The exigencies of such wide-spread and yet concentrated interests have not prevented him from taking a part in social life. He is a member of the New England Society of New York; the Merchants' Club in New York City; of the Algonquin Club of Boston; the Country Club of Brookline; the Beverly Yacht Club, and the Old Colony Club. He was married in May, 1870, to Adelaide Larrabbee, and has three children, two daughters, Mrs. Alice Taft Herrick, Mrs. Cora Taft Bryan and a son Edward Augustine, Jr., who is now engaged in the practice of the law.

Mr. Taft is a conspicuous example of a successful specialist. When the history of the express business in this country comes to be written, Mr. Taft's share in its organization will be found to be one of its factors.

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WATERMAN ALLEN TAFT

WATERMAN ALLEN TAFT was born at Crown Point, Essex County, New York, on August 11, 1849. His father, Albert Taft, was a farmer, and carpenter and builder, and later in life active as a manufacturer of doors, sashes, blinds and general house finish. His mother was Mary Ann (Cummings) Taft. The Taft family in this country runs back to the pioneers of New England, and Albert Taft and his son are descended from Robert Taft, who came from England to Uxbridge, Massachusetts, about 1650.

Waterman Allen Taft lived as a boy on the farm of his father, who was an active, aggressive, persevering man — a man who believed in incessant industry and practised it. This farm life was a good schooling. The experience was good for character and habits. The associations brought a knowledge of human nature, and the regular daily tasks, though they seemed irksome sometimes to a lively boy, were the best foundations for a business career.

Young Taft had to struggle for his education and appreciated it none the less on that account. He was helped and encouraged by his mother, who taught him, too, that though learning was a valuable thing it was, after all, not so indispensable as sound and wholesome character. The boy attended the Hudson River Institute at Claverack, New York, and Castleton Seminary at Castleton, Vermont, but he did not graduate. He left school at fifteen years of age and began his business life. From the time he was fifteen until he was eighteen young Taft remained in the country store at Crown Point. Then a new field attracted him, and he went to Whitehall, New York, and worked as a telegraph operator, first there and then at Plattsburg, New York, and subsequently at 145 Broadway, New York City. From the age of twenty to twenty-three he was engaged in a general house finish factory at Burlington, Vermont.

At twenty-three Mr. Taft connected himself with the large house of Bronsons, Weston, Dunham & Company, of Burlington, Vermont,

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and Ottawa, Canada, to learn the general lumber business. He remained with this large house for seventeen years, serving in various capacities and finally undertaking the management of the Boston office of the house and the general direction of their sales. In 1889 Mr. Taft resigned and took an interest with the Export Lumber Company, of New York, Boston, Montreal and Ottawa, Canada — an extensive concern whose operations covered a wide area.

In later years this company became interested, through some of the wealthy principals, in business foreign to the lumber industry, which, through unforeseen circumstances, necessitated a general reorganization of the interests involved, which resulted in receivership proceedings in 1902, at which time Mr. Taft, who for many years had been a leading figure in the operations of the company, was appointed receiver for the purpose of liquidation. The affairs of the Export Lumber Company under his able management have been conducted in such an efficient manner that with the approach of a final adjustment of its affairs the creditors of that company express themselves as extremely gratified at the prospect of receiving their entire claims in full. Mr. Taft and his associates have now organized a new Export Lumber Company, of which he is the president.

Mr. Taft holds a commanding position in the lumber trade and has a wide acquaintance among the strong business men of Boston. He is a member of the Algonquin Club and of the Exchange Club of Boston. Mr Taft is also a member of the Oakley Country Club of Watertown, of the Hermitage Country Club of Worcester, and the Down Town Club of New York City. He is a Republican in politics and is affiliated with the Congregational Church. He is particularly fond of horesback riding, golf and automobiling.

Mr. Taft was married on December 5, 1878, to Sarah E., daughter of James and Clara J. Doughty, a descendant of Edward Doughty, one of the famous company of the *Mayflower*, who came from Plymouth in the Old World to Plymouth in the New, in 1620. Mr. and Mrs. Taft have three children, Clara Cummings Taft, now Mrs. R. S. Farr, Helen Taft and W. Allen Taft, Jr. The son has followed his father in the lumber business.

Like most men of deeds, Mr. Taft is not a man of many words. His counsel to the young is summed up vividly in this: "The price of success is natural ability, character, health, system, economy and eternal vigilance."

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George A. Torrey.

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GEORGE ARNOLD TORREY

GEORGE ARNOLD TORREY, lawyer, corporation counsel, State Senator, was born in Fitchburg, Worcester County, Massachusetts, May 14, 1838. His father, Ebenezer Torrey, son of John and Sally Torrey, was a lawyer, bank president, State Representative and Senator, member of the governor's council, treasurer of the City of Fitchburg, a man of integrity, ability and industry. His first American ancestor, Captain William Torrey, came from Weymouth, England, in 1640, with his wife, Jane (Haviland) Torrey and settled in Wessugausett, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, being among the earlier settlers. He was a prominent man in the colony, serving as representative and as commissioner of the peace. Ebenezer Torrey married Sarah, daughter of William and Hannah Arnold, of Smithfield, Rhode Island.

George Arnold Torrey was brought up in the village of Fitchburg. He was largely influenced for good by the excellent example of his mother, as well as by her precepts and superior wisdom. He attended the public schools and Leicester Academy, where he was prepared for college; and he was graduated at Harvard University, A.B. 1859; LL.B., 1861; A.M., 1862; delivering an oration at Commencement; and being elected, by virtue of his standing in the class, a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was married June 21, 1861, to Ellen M. Shirley, daughter of Daniel H. and Charlotte E. Shirley, of Boston. They had no children.

Mr. Torrey took the place of his father as a partner with Nathaniel Wood, at that time one of the leading lawyers in Worcester County. The firm of Wood and Torrey had a large and successful practice, and continued until 1873 when Mr. Torrey removed to Boston where he has since practised alone. The general practice of the firm soon developed into the more specific channels of corporation and railroad law, to which Mr. Torrey has successfully devoted himself since the dissolution of the firm. In 1887 he was elected general counsel of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, and had the exclusive manage-

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ment of the legal business of that corporation until the lease of the road to the Boston and Maine Railroad in 1900, since which period he has served as consulting counsel for the latter corporation. He has been counsel in many of the leading railroad cases in Massachusetts, and has gained an enviable reputation and high standing at the bar.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Senate from Worcester County in 1872–73, serving as a member of the committee on judiciary and towns in the former year, and as chairman of the committee on judiciary and federal relations in 1873. He took a prominent part in the enactment of the general railroad law in 1872, and at a special session which was convened on account of the great Boston fire in the same year.

He was one of the directors of the Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg Railroad, now a part of the Old Colony system.

His religious affiliation is with the Unitarian denomination and his social affiliation with the Algonquin Club of Boston.

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E. Van Etten

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EDGAR VAN ETTEN

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, president of the Cuba Eastern Railroad, and also president of the Long Acre Electric Light and Power Company, of New York, is a descendant of early colonists who left their ancient homesteads in Etten, Holland, about 1650, to cross the seas, landing at Esopus, New York.

Edgar Van Etten, born at Milford, Pike County, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1843, was the son of Amos and Lydia (Thrall) Van Etten. His father was a merchant of the old school, "Live and let live; give and forgive," was his favorite saying, and to a great extent his rule of living.

His son enjoyed a home life in which physical comfort and refinement went hand in hand with a sincere religious sentiment and love of practical knowledge. A certain amount of work was expected and willingly given, and athletic sports and fishing were his favorite out-of-door diversions. He was an omnivorous reader, with perhaps an especial liking for the works of Dickens. He found the study of the Bible both interesting and instructive. In his opinion it is "the best book that a young man can read."

At an early age he took up the duties of a clerk in a general store and served thus until the great Civil War broke out, when he at once became a soldier of the Union. Before he had reached the age of eighteen he was commissioned lieutenant and was engaged, or with the troops held in reserve, in most of the great battles of the Army of the Potomac.

At the close of his service, circumstances and a personal preference for railroad life impelled him to engage as a brakeman on the old Erie Railroad. From this position Mr. Van Etten rose, by his ability and ambition, his conscientious service and personal and prompt performance of duty, his uniform consideration for the feelings and rights of others during forty years of railroading, to his present prominence. Nearly twenty years of his railroad life has been with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, which he served as general superintendent and vice-president, resigning the latter position January 1, 1908, to become president of an Electric

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Lighting and Power Plant in New York City. In the long period so utterly devoted to one great specialty, it is natural that Mr. Van Etten's inventive powers should concentrate on contrivances to improve or expedite railroad transportation. Several patents for improvements of this kind have been taken out by Mr. Van Etten. His literary tastes have, for the most part, been rather those of a reader than a writer, but Mr. Van Etten is now engaged upon an autobiographical work "Reminiscences of a Railroad Man," which will have a general interest outside of the army of trained and intelligent men who manage the great transportation systems.

Mr. Van Etten is a member of the Holland Society of New York, and holds in reverence the memories of those devoted Hollanders who dared and suffered so much for a free kirk and the rights of free men. He is also affiliated with the Colonial, Transportation, and Ardsley Country Clubs. He is a member of the Algonquin, Eastern Yacht, and Brookline Country Clubs, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Van Etten is never happier than when enjoying manly sport; such things have kept him young, fearless, self-reliant and ready for aught that may befall.

Mr. Van Etten is a Democrat in politics, but is ever ready to ignore an unworthy candidate or oppose a mischievous policy. In religion his family traditions and affiliations are naturally with the Reformed Dutch Church, but Mr. Van Etten himself leans toward the Unitarian belief.

He married, in 1864, Miss Emma Laurence, of Port Jervis, New York, who died in 1895, leaving two daughters, now Mrs. Charles Riselay, of Somerville, and Mrs. Charles Slanson, of Chicago. On June 30, 1897, he married Frances, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Ezra Cramblett. There are no living children born of this union.

Mr. Van Etten gratefully bears testimony to the influence of his mother, Lydia (Thrall) Van Etten, in directing and inspiring his intellectual acquirements, and the formation of his moral and spiritual tendencies. Her love, ambition, and encouragement not only founded all that made for sterling character, but implanted memories which were a tower of defense against temptation.

Mr. Van Etten's words of advice to the young are: "Live by the Golden Rule and let your success stand upon this, together with ability and ambition; be just, conscientious, and interested in your work; 'Always taking the message to Garcia yourself instead of sending it.'"

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GEORGE WASHINGTON WELLS

GEORGE WASHINGTON WELLS is descended from English stock. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors came from England less than a score of years after the historic landing of the *Mayflower*. The doings of the generations of the Wells and Cheney families are chronicled with all detail in the published genealogical records. Mr. Wells's grandfather, Henry Wells, was a captain in the Continental Army and his great-grandfather, Batchelder, on his mother's side, was also a Revolutionary soldier. His father, John Ward Wells, who died in 1872, at the age of seventy-eight, was a carpenter, surveyor and farmer, a man of strong, active and decided mind, extremely fond of mathematics and a great reader. He lived in Woodstock, Connecticut, where his son, George Washington, was born April 15, 1846, the youngest of nine children. At the age of four years, a severely sprained ankle, followed by a fever sore, confined him to the house for a year, and compelled him to go on crutches for nearly eight years more. During this period his mother, Maria Cheney Wells, died, leaving him to the charge of his sister Lizzie, who was a mother to him ever after. Her later life was spent at his home in Southbridge, where she died October 13, 1905, aged seventy-two years. At the age of thirteen he had a severe run of typhoid fever, which held him for three months.

His education consisted substantially of six terms in the district school and one term at Woodstock Academy. His youth was largely employed in farm work; and when he was sixteen, his father being disabled, the responsibility of carrying on the farm rested wholly on his shoulders for two seasons. At the age of seventeen he started out for the first time to earn his own living, having eight dollars in cash, and fifty dollars left him by his mother, in the savings bank. He taught school for twelve weeks at Navesink Highlands, New Jersey, for which he received one hundred dollars. He returned to Woodstock in March, 1864, and the next month went to Southbridge,

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where he accepted a position as one of the eleven employees in the optical works of R. H. Cole & Company. This mechanical business proved the key to his subsequent success.

Under the instruction of his brother, Hiram, Mr. Wells began immediately the making of silver spectacles, without the usual three years' apprenticeship. There being no work at the shop the following summer he worked at haying for Daniel Perry, of Charleton, about seventeen days, for which he received thirty-five dollars and his board. Mr. Perry then secured him a position in the machine-shop of the Hamilton Woolen Company, at Globe Village, at one dollar per day.

In April, 1865, he came back to the optical works of R. H. Cole & Company, where he soon learned the trade of steel spectacle-making. In the fall and winter he worked with E. Edmonds & Son, but in February, 1866, returned to the old company, by whom he was employed principally in the making of dies, tools and machinery.

About a year later he decided to visit his sister, Lizzie, then in California. He sailed January 10, 1867, by the way of Panama, there being then no railroad across the plains, arriving at San Francisco, February 2. Before leaving Southbridge, he had invested what small funds he had in gold and steel spectacles, which he sold in San Francisco at the same nominal prices he had paid for them in Southbridge. But as California was then on a gold basis, the profit was about thirty-three per cent., enough to pay his entire traveling expenses. He made his home there with his uncle, the late David B. Cheney, D.D. He obtained employment in a large machine-shop, at four dollars a day in silver. His uncle's family having decided to return East, he concluded to come with them, but before leaving took a hurried trip to see the big trees, and the geyser at Hot Springs. He arrived again at Southbridge in August, 1867, and resumed his old position with R. H. Cole & Company.

In the spring of 1869 he purchased a controlling interest in the firm of H. C. Ammidown & Company, manufacturers of optical goods, and with his brother Hiram, decided to start a new firm in that business. Having accepted an offer to join the old firm, a new company was incorporated in 1869, under the name of the American Optical Company. Mr. Wells was chosen clerk of the new company and manager of the steel department, and has continued in the service of the company ever since. He was director for many years,

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and elected treasurer, November 21, 1879. He was chosen president, February 16, 1891, and held both offices till February 8, 1903, when his son, Channing, was chosen treasurer. Beginning, as we have seen, at the very bottom of the ladder, he has thus risen to the active charge of the whole business; and it is admitted by all that the success of the company is largely due to his management. When he went to Southbridge in 1864 there were but eleven persons in the town engaged in producing optical goods, exclusive of the three members of the firm; now there are two thousand seven hundred, the greater portion of them being in the employ of the American Optical Company. Its factory buildings have undergone constant enlargement and improvement, until it is now the largest establishment of the kind in the world and equipped with every up-to-date improvement. For thirty years past its goods have been accepted as standard and models in Europe, America, Australia and the Orient. The company exports to nearly all countries. Its office in London, located in Hatton Garden, surpasses all others in its line, not only in elegance but in the extent, variety and beauty of the goods displayed. Hardly a generation ago practically all the lenses, test cases, etc., used in this country were imported from Europe. Now most of the American demand is supplied by American producers and not an inconsiderable portion of the foreign demand; not because the American goods are cheaper but because they are better. This great success has been due in no small degree, Mr. Wells believes, to the protective duty on these high-cost goods, and in proof that when there is large domestic competition the duty is not added to the price, he cites with pride the fact that since the goods have been made here in large quantities the prices have fallen thirty-three to fifty per cent. Possessing to an unusual degree the qualities of natural mechanical skill, joined to industry, judgment and energy, Mr. Wells's career could not be otherwise than successful. Men who know testify that he stands in the front rank of the "Captains of Industry" of this country.

From his special interest in all mechanical lines, Mr. Wells has naturally been a constant and thorough student in matters pertaining to his particular business, and has taken out many patents in connection with the same. He has thus come to be considered for many years a patent expert along the lines of optical goods. His business trips in the interest of the American Optical Company

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have taken him into nearly every State of the Union, and have thus secured him a large acquaintance among the optical people of this country, and also in Europe. He has been able to combine pleasure with business, and has made three extended trips to Europe, accompanied by Mrs. Wells.

Naturally, and almost of necessity, Mr. Wells has made a thorough study of tariff questions in relation to American industries, especially his own, and has appeared many times in Washington before the tariff committees of both House and Senate, imparting information necessary to forming the tariff schedules in regard to materials used in the optical business, and has thus formed a very pleasant and valuable acquaintance among the leaders of both branches of Congress.

His election to the presidency of the Home Market Club was not sought by him, and his third election in 1907 was an unprecedented honor. All his predecessors had been among the most prominent business and protectionist leaders in Massachusetts. Another honor which came to him unsought, was the giving of his name to a six-masted schooner, which was built in Camden, Maine, and is one of the finest vessels of that class ever built in the United States.

In politics, Mr. Wells is a straightforward Republican; not an office-seeker, or wire-pulling politician, yet few men can do as much as he by proper methods to secure right action in important town affairs, whenever he judges best to exert his influence. The high esteem in which he is regarded by the business men of Southbridge and vicinity may be, in part, suggested by the following offices held by him mostly for many years: president, American Optical Company, Southbridge National Bank, Central Mills Company; director, Southbridge Water Supply Company, Harrington Cutlery Company, Warren Steam Pump Company, Worcester Trust Company, Worcester Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, National Shawmut Bank, Boston; trustee and member of Investment Committee of Southbridge Savings Bank; trustee Worcester Academy.

In 1888, at the special request of his old friend, Hezekiah Conant, he accepted the appointment as member of the Board of Trustees of Nichols Academy at Dudley, Massachusetts. He was also appointed by Governor Wolcott, and again by Governor Crane, as one of the trustees of the Worcester Insane Asylum.

Mr. Wells has for many years been an active and highly esteemed

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member of the local Masonic bodies, also of the Worcester Commandery, and has attained the thirty-second degree in the Massachusetts Consistory.

September 27, 1869, Mr. George W. Wells and Miss Mary E. McGregory, of Southbridge, were married. In 1894 the twenty-fifth anniversary of this event was celebrated by a large gathering of the principal people, not only of Southbridge, but of the neighboring towns. They have three sons and one daughter. The sons are all active workers, holding prominent offices in the American Optical Company: Channing M., director and vice-president; Albert B., director and treasurer; J. Cheney, director and clerk; the daughter, Mary E., being the wife of Frank F. Phinney, treasurer and manager of the Warren Steam Pump Company. There are at the present time six grandchildren.

Overlooking the river and valley of the Quinebaug and the extensive works that he has been so largely instrumental in building up, Mr. Wells and his wife enjoy a beautiful home, characterized by simple elegance and good taste, near which are the attractive homes of his three sons, whose children are almost as much at home in their grandfather's house as in their own. The devotion of his sons to business and their efficiency in the different departments are among the triumphs which Mr. Wells contemplates with solid satisfaction in the ripeness of his career.

May 1, 1864, Mr. Wells united with the Baptist Church in Southbridge. He was a member of the church choir for considerable time, and has been one of the principal supporters of the church ever since. When the Young Men's Christian Association was started in Southbridge, Mr. Wells was chosen its first president, holding the office for eleven years; and has also served ten years as a member of the Massachusetts State Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The chief factors which must be established in the cultivation of true Americanism, are, according to him, — "Honesty, temperance, industry, determination, perseverance, a home and family if possible in early life, a clean and healthy body and mind, developed and sustained by needed recreation in which mother, wife or children can join; with these things," he says, "everything is possible, and life must be a success."

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DANIEL BAIRD WESSON

DANIEL BAIRD WESSON was born in Worcester in May, 1825, and died at his home in Springfield, August 4, 1906. Behind the personality, the strenuous force that makes circumstances minister to the accomplishment of desired results, lay inherited ability as an inventor. Of English origin, the family of Wesson has flourished in America for fully two centuries, its early home being in New Hampshire. In the history of Fitzwilliam (Cheshire County) mention is made of Jonathan and Molly Wesson, and of their children Jonathan, Polly, and Josiah, all born between 1784 and 1786. Rufus Wesson, the father of Daniel B. Wesson, was a grandson of Abel Wesson of New Hampshire, and he himself was a native of that State. Attracted to Massachusetts by the fascinations of the great workshops there, the father of D. B. Wesson settled at Worcester in early manhood, and shortly became famous in the region for the excellence of his plows. These implements were of wood, and yet their construction was so thorough that their work was entirely satisfactory to the agricultural community. The skill of the inventor and maker was especially shown in the carving of the convexed curves, and while furrows were turned with shares of wood the Wesson found high favor. When the demand for these implements fell off, owing to the advent of the cast-iron plow, Mr. Wesson abandoned their manufacture and took up farming. A man of brains as well as skill, he never lost his interest in the mechanic arts. He died at Worcester in 1874, aged eighty-seven years.

Rufus Wesson married Betsey Baird, of Worcester, who came on both sides of old local families. Of the same sturdy stock as her husband, she too reached a green old age, dying at the home of one of her children in Worcester two years subsequent to her husband's demise, being then in her eighty-eighth year. There were five sons and five daughters. The boys all inherited their father's love for mechanics. Edwin, the oldest son, apprenticed himself to the

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trade of gun-making under Silas Allen of Shrewsbury, an expert in this line. When out of his time he set up for himself at Northboro and acquired considerable reputation as the manufacturer of a firearm of his own invention known as the Wesson rifle. He died about 1850. Rufus and Martin, two younger sons, engaged in shoe manufacturing.

Daniel B. Wesson shared with his father and elder brothers the taste for mechanics and invention. Until he was eighteen years of age he lived at home, devoting his time about equally between duties on the farm and schooling, slighting neither, yet nursing a hope that he might soon be free to follow the bent of his inclination. His father seemed to think that the shoe business afforded a fine prospect for him and urged him to master it under his brothers, Rufus and Martin. While Daniel did not relish this field he was constrained to enter it, but he soon found it uncongenial and went back upon the farm. There he essayed some boyish pistol-making, with the old flint-lock of his father as a model. Wooden stocks patiently whittled, and barrels molded from abandoned vessels of pewter, were deftly put together and fearlessly tested. The lad hoped to be sent off to the shop of his brother Edwin, but his father did not readily entertain the notion of a second departure, and in the end Daniel had to pay for his time to gain his freedom. He was eighteen when he made this bargain, and finding that his father valued his time until attaining his majority at one hundred and fifty dollars, he paid him that sum out of his savings and went off at once to join his eldest brother. It was a good school for the ambitious lad, since it opened the opportunity to master the trade of gunmaking in every detail. In three years he had completed his apprenticeship.

He then worked for a time as a journeyman under his brother, first at Northboro, then at Hartford, Connecticut, being a partner and superintendent of the shop at the last-named place. It is interesting to note that one of the improvements which was used at this period was the invention of the late Alvan G. Clark, the world-famous telescope maker, who received a liberal royalty on it. This was a small funnel-shaped appliance which was attached to the muzzle of a rifle when loading and shaped the "patch" or bit of cloth in which the bullet was placed before it was rammed home. Upon the death of his brother Edwin, in 1850, Mr. Wesson

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formed a partnership with Thomas Warner, a master armorer of acknowledged skill, who had long resided in Worcester. Mr. Warner retired from business about two years later. Mr. Wesson then joined his brother Frank, who had a gun-making establishment in the town of Grafton, and there devoted himself to the manufacture of single-barrel target pistols. Thus, step by step, he acquired a practical mastery of the armorer's craft, and ripened his inventive powers in the school of daily experiment and experience.

About this time a Mr. Leonard began to make a stir with an improvement in firearms. Having capital at command he organized the Leonard pistol manufacturing company with shops at Charlestown, Massachusetts. Mr. Wesson was called to his aid as superintendent of the factory and found a somewhat erratic set of inventions submitted for treatment at his skilled hands. Mr. Leonard had some idea of a rapid-firing gun, but his plans did not produce an arm that could be discharged with regularity or handled with safety. He had better success with the old "pepper-box," the cluster of barrels fired by a revolving hammer. As the weapon had no center of fire it was, of course, inaccurate and useless for target practice; yet it obtained some vogue and its manufacture was continued at Windsor, Vermont.

The change released Mr. Wesson, who was now called to Worcester by the firm of Allen & Luther, who sought his assistance in turning out gun-barrels. It was while with this firm that he became acquainted with his subsequent partner, Horace Smith. An experiment about this time came very near costing Mr. Wesson his life. It was not made with one of his own constructions, but with the invention of a Colonel Porter, who had come up from the South to find some gun-maker capable of making practical his so-called magazine firing arm. The practical eye of Mr. Wesson saw at a glance that the weapon was a thing which no skill could render available; but pressed by the colonel he undertook to experiment with it and even to exhibit it before a board of ordnance officers. Notwithstanding every percaution in handling it, one of the chambers went off independently, sending a bullet whizzing through Mr. Wesson's hat; while another chamber, pointed directly at his body, narrowly missed fire.

While giving his days to labor, Mr. Wesson devoted a large part of his nights to thought and study. Out of his reflections and

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experiments came the invention of a practical cartridge that rendered percussion caps a superfluity. But men without ample means at command are forced to go slowly. Mr. Wesson was brooding over his invention — convinced of its incontestable merit — when Courtland Palmer of New York came forward with a bullet hollowed out in part to receive a charge of powder which was held in place by a plug of cork, the latter perforated to permit the flash from a primer to ignite the explosive. Although believing his own to be the better invention, Mr. Wesson felt constrained to accept the offer of Mr. Palmer to enlarge his business as a pistol maker, provided the Palmer invention was given the preference. While studying the Palmer cartridge Mr. Wesson made an improvement on it for which he received a patent. This improvement was the addition of a steel disk on which the hammer could explode the fulminate, thus doing away with the primer.

It was in working out this plan that Mr. Wesson became associated with the late Horace Smith, with whom, in 1852, he formed a partnership and established a factory at Norwich, Connecticut. It was here that the two men worked out the principles of the arm now known as the Winchester rifle, an arm which has been much improved, but which in its main points is practically unchanged to-day. They made this rifle for a time at Norwich, and later applied a similar principle to pistols and other small arms. Eventually they disposed of their patents to the Volcanic Arms Company. In 1855 Mr. Smith retired from the business and became otherwise engaged in Worcester. Mr. Wesson was at once called to the position of superintendent for the Volcanic Arms Company — to which the Winchester Arms Company has since succeeded, and under its auspices the Smith & Wesson cartridge — the first self-primed metallic cartridge that had proved practical — was put into use. This cartridge was used in the Spencer rifles during the Civil War, although the government was slow to adopt either cartridges or rapid-fire guns. For years the inventors received a royalty on it.

Experimenting and testing his ideas incessantly, Mr. Wesson at length succeeded in perfecting a revolver — the peculiarity and merit of which consisted in the fact that the chambers ran entirely through the cylinder. The opportunity for its manufacture came upon the reorganization of the Volcanic Arms Company, who wrote Mr. Wesson as follows:

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NEW HAVEN, Feb. 8, 1856.

DANIEL B. WESSON, Esq.,

DEAR SIR:

By vote of the Board of Directors of "The Volcanic Repeating Arms Company" I am hereby instructed to inform you of their acceptance of your resignation of the office of Superintendent of said Company, to take effect on Monday next. And also to acknowledge their appreciation of your services as a mechanic, and the conscientious discharge of your duties as a man.

With respect, I am,

Very truly yours,

SAML. L. TALCOTT, Sec.

Freed from his engagement, Mr. Wesson joined again with his old partner, Mr. Smith. They hired premises on Market Street in Springfield, in 1857, and with twenty-five workmen began operations. In 1860, success having attended their efforts, they built a large factory on Stockbridge Street, where, owing to the heavy demand for their weapon starting during the Civil War, they came in time to employ six hundred workmen. The government, it is true, supplied only the old-fashioned arm with percussion caps; but the public with less conservatism and more wisdom demanded the improved weapon. In 1870 the attention of the wide-awake ordnance officers of the Russian government was attracted to the Smith & Wesson revolver, and the result was a contract to supply the Russian army. Two hundred thousand were required for this purpose, and four years were consumed in filling the contract. In 1874 Mr. Smith retired, selling out his interest to Mr. Wesson, who, however, did not care to change the style under which the business is conducted. The contract with the Russian government was but the prelude to a succession of contracts from governments and firms all over the world, and the filling of these not only brought wealth to Mr. Wesson, but prosperity to hundreds of skilful workmen and incidentally to the city of Springfield. Since 1874 the plant has been materially increased, and it is to-day probably the finest and largest in America for pistol manufacturing, and a model in point of neatness, order, and thoroughness, presenting the most pleasing aspect whether viewed from without or within.

Mr. Wesson was a man of unflagging industry, and in this respect his habits remained practically the same as when he was struggling to make his place in the world. His efforts and studies to improve his inventions were never relaxed. Out of these came a number

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of notable improvements which make the weapon of his invention indisputably first of its kind. One of the most important of these is the automatic extractor which expels the cartridge shells. Another is the safety device in the handle which makes it necessary to apply force in two directions to fire the weapon, although no additional effort is required, a means of preventing the accidental discharge of revolvers applied in what is now known as the "hammerless safety revolver." Since their introduction in 1887 at least 300,000 of these arms have been placed upon the market. The device consists in placing the hammer of the arm entirely within the lock frame so that no external force whatever can be applied to it; and, second, by so arranging the trigger that it cannot be pulled except at the instant of deliberate firing and only by this means. A pistol of this kind cannot possibly be discharged by an ordinary child under eight years of age — thus eliminating one painful source of calamity, and in the hands or on the person of an individual of even a lower grade of intelligence the weapon is scarcely any more dangerous to the one carrying it than if it were a block of wood. The invention known as the "rebounding lock" is an additional source of safety and protection which lends extra value to this perfect construction. Fully one third of the yearly output is of the 38-caliber. The other principal models are the 32, 38, and 44, or army size. Single- and double-action weapons are made; also target pistols and a central fire repeating rifle. All parts are made to gage and are interchangeable. Reloading and dismounting tools are also manufactured. The self-lubricating cartridge — long desired and upon which Mr. Wesson expended great thought — was perfected by him and placed on the market. Through its use the highest degree of accuracy is secured with practically no fouling of the barrel.

Two of his sons were associated with Mr. Wesson in business; Walter H. Wesson was admitted as partner in 1883 and Joseph H. Wesson in 1887. Both have won their place in the community. The younger son has an especial bent for mechanics, and to him some improvements in machinery are due. One in particular, bearing on the drilling of gun-barrels, makes it possible for one man to do what it formerly required three to accomplish. The loyalty and devotion of the sons was a reenforcement which any father would value. Mr. Wesson was married in 1847 to Miss

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Cynthia M. Hawes, daughter of Luther Hawes, of Northboro. They had four children: Sarah Janette Wesson, who was married to Dr. Bull of Montreal; Walter H. Wesson; Frank Wesson, whose untimely death was mourned by all who knew him, and Joseph H. Wesson.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesson had always been much to each other, and the long years of their life together had created an unusual sense of mutual dependence. The chief relaxation from business which Mr. Wesson allowed himself was in driving with his wife. They were intimately acquainted with all the drives about Springfield, and in Northboro, where they had their beautiful summer place, and both were fond of nature. Two large and perfectly equipped hospitals will constitute enduring memorials of husband and wife. Together they joined, early in 1900, in establishing the Wesson Memorial Hospital in their house on High Street, which they left for the splendid mansion on Maple Street. The hospital building was erected by the side of the former High Street home, and on the grounds there is the Maternity Hospital, which Mr. Wesson projected. Both of these hospitals, one provided to serve the homeopathic school of medicine, and the other to meet the general need of the community, are equipped at all points equal to the best institutions of their kind anywhere. The homeopathic hospital was completed at a cost of $350,000, and the former Wesson house, valued at $50,000 is used as a home for nurses. The Maternity Hospital on Myrtle and High Streets cost $400,000.

Mastership in the invention, development, and perfection of modern small arms, during an active business career of over half a century, made Daniel B. Wesson notable. He belonged to the school of men who preferred to let their work speak for itself, and are ever "diligent in business." The Smith & Wesson revolver is known wherever firearms are used, and the reticent New Englander who devised it and studied out the improvements which one by one have gone to making it the most complete modern arm of its kind was content with that. Mr. Wesson had his share in developing other local enterprises, while his investment interests were extensive. He was president of the Cheney Bigelow Wire Works and was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Springfield, and for many years was one of its directors. In political views he was strongly Republican. A man of pronounced views on temperance, he has embodied his sentiments in two massive drinking fountains.

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He enforced temperance in so far as he could among his employees. His independence of character made him outspoken and free from sham and pretence in social life, business, or religion.

Mr. Wesson was able to give play to his love for architectural construction. He built in Northboro a handsome summer residence upon an attractive estate, the old homestead where Mrs. Wesson was born and lived until her marriage. It is a landmark in central Massachusetts, and an object of admiration and pride to the people of that region. His Maple Street house in Springfield is one of the finest in New England.

As an inventor and mechanic, Mr. Wesson took his place among the exceptional men. In him was the unusual union of an inventor who was also a competent manufacturer. Mr. Wesson being of a retiring nature never cared to talk about himself, and it was not easy to get at the facts of his career. The facts of this sketch were obtained from Mr. Wesson and verified by him. They constitute a most interesting contribution touching the beginnings and development of an industry of international scope.

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JOHN WILSON WHEELER

JOHN WILSON WHEELER is a notable example of what a person endowed with intellect, with good physical equipment and with a high purpose may accomplish in spite of unfavorable circumstances hampering the beginning of his career. He would probably decline to admit that they were unfavorable circumstances, since the energy employed in overcoming them becomes the most valuable factor in success. Given two boys of equal ability, one furnished with every facility that money, family connections and influence can procure, and the other with only ambition, steadfastness, and good principles, the odds are that the boy with the handicap of circumstances will come out ahead.

Born of good New England stock — the name of Holmes, Warden, Dexter and Harrington occurring among his immediate ancestry — he typifies that admirable class of the sturdy yeomanry of this country, the fine flower reaching up into an aristocracy of character and dignity and rewarded with all the blessings which abundant means and honors from his fellow men can bestow. The career of such a man is an inspiration.

His father, Wilson Wheeler, whose life covered a good part of the last century, was a carpenter and builder in the town of Orange, in the western part of Massachusetts. In addition to his trade he served as constable and collector of taxes and for many years was deputy sheriff for eastern Franklin County. His wife was Catherine H. Warden, of Worcester. There was no race suicide dreamed of in those days and though a family of nine strained the resources of the parents it was a burden cheerfully borne. Naturally the boys and girls, as they developed, began early to help in the exacting labors of a country home.

John Wilson Wheeler was next to the oldest; he was born November 20, 1832. From his father he inherited a well-built figure, a robust constitution and remarkable powers of endurance, but his facial characteristics resembled those of his mother's family. He

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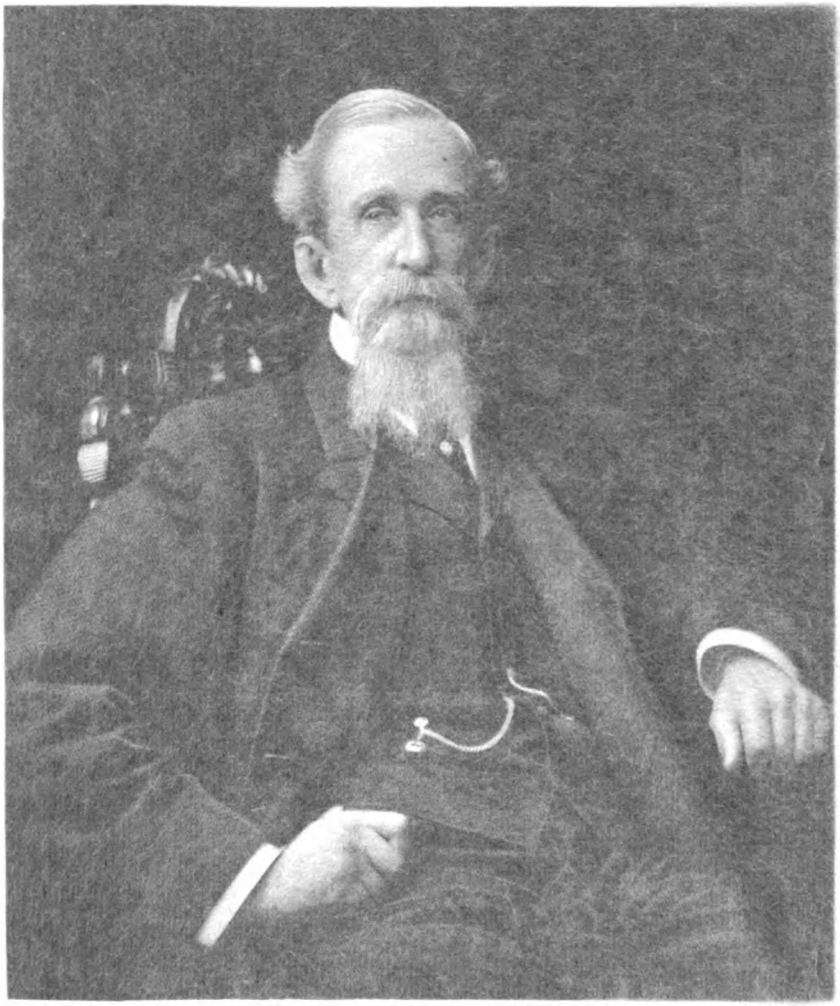

John W. Wheeler.

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made the most of the extremely limited educational advantages that the town offered. The terms of the district school were short, but he was an apt scholar and assimiliated the simple but efficient and wholesome instruction there given in the old-fashioned manner by the teacher that boarded around. His formal education, to misuse a term, was polished off with a few weeks at a select school, taught by Beriah W. Fay, of New Salem. The months when school "didn't keep" could be hardly called vacation. Every day and every waking hour was filled with chores and the variegated work required of a healthy boy in such a family. Young Wheeler found time, even when quite young, to earn a little supplementary money by driving the cows of some of the neighbors to and from pasture. Afterwards he obtained chances to work out and was thus enabled to buy his own clothes.

He learned the carpenter's trade, but neither carpentering nor farming was very congenial to him, until two years after he had attained his majority did he find any opportunity to exchange the carpenter's bench for commercial life, which seemed to be more in the line of his instincts and tastes. At last, when he was twenty-three, he was offered a position as clerk in a grocery store in Fitchburg, at a salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year and board, but his employer was so well satisfied with his services that he voluntarily gave him an additional twenty-five dollars.

In 1856 he returned to Orange and entered the general store of Daniel Pomeroy with whom he remained three years and whom he succeeded. When his business was settled at the end of another three years he found that he had made but little beyond his living expenses; but he had won a reputation in the community as a young man of ability and unimpeachable integrity, so that when, at the end of a year's service in the Claim Agency office of D. E. Cheney, an opportunity arose for him to purchase a grocery store, fully stocked; three gentlemen, including his employer, advanced him the necessary funds. This venture fully warranted the confidence which his friends had shown and he only relinquished it in 1867 when he entered the firm of A. F. Johnson & Company, who had established in a small way the business of manufacturing sewing-machines at Orange.

This was the turning-point of his life. It was no easy position, although the firm at that time employed only about forty workmen.

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The sewing-machine was as yet only in its experimental stage; there were all kinds of improvements to be made and troubles regarding patents made difficulties. Mr. Wheeler, who was then thirty-five years of age and in the prime of his vigorous manhood, took hold with tremendous energy. For a long time he did the work of several men in the office and when the business was made a corporation in 1869, under the name of "The Gold Medal Sewing Machine Company," he was selected secretary and treasurer. In January, 1882, the name was changed to its present title — "The New Home Sewing Machine Company." Of this, as well as of the previous organization, Mr. Wheeler has been the secretary and treasurer, and from 1882 to 1898, vice-president as well as secretary and treasurer. In this latter year he was elected to the presidency, consequently the secretaryship was given to another. He still holds the office of president and treasurer. He has had the satisfaction of seeing the business grow from a limited output to a capacity of not less than six hundred machines a day, employing an army of over eight hundred workmen in the various departments. Of late years he has been somewhat relieved of the details of the management which outstripped the energies of any one man and the affairs of the company are now carefully administered by a corps of assistants.

Being somewhat freer he was enabled to take an interest in other enterprises tending to the growth and welfare of his native town. He is president of the Orange National Bank and, until the new State law compelled him to relinquish one or the other, was president of the Orange Savings Bank, of which he still remains a trustee. He is president of the Leavett Machine Company, which has been one of the very successful enterprises of Orange. He has been president of the Orange Board of Trade, and in order to foster industry he himself built a large factory by the railroad and supplied it with steam power. It is rented to the New England Box Company which gives employment to a large number of hands. The suburb where these employees are housed in comfortable dwellings, built especially to accommodate them and in convenient access to the mill, perpetuates the name of the public-spirited citizen who has done so much for them. Another enterprise in which he takes just pride is the laying out of a large tract of land, north of the village, into streets and building lots. This is known as Orange Highlands, and from the advantages of its situation it cannot help becoming the favorite

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residence portion of the town. Nor have his activities been confined to his native Orange. He is president of the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company which it has been his ambition to make the safest and most reliable in the world, and also he is a director in the Boston Securities Company. He is one of the directors and stockholders in the Athol and Orange Street Railway Company. He was one of the founders of the Orange Lodge of Freemasons in 1869, and was its first secretary and afterwards its treasurer. He is a member of the Crescent Royal Arch Chapter and gave several years service as its treasurer and he is also a member of the Orange Commandery of Knights Templars.

Mr. Wheeler, as might well be supposed, has taken an active interest in politics. Since the organization of the Republican party he has been a consistent upholder of its principles and yet, in spite of his zeal in promoting its welfare and his prominent cooperation in assuring its success, he has in large measure modestly refrained from accepting the high public offices which his fellow townsmen would have been glad to confer upon him. From 1861 until 1867 he served as town clerk. He has been one of the selectmen of Orange and in 1876 was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature from the First Franklin District and on taking his seat was chosen as a member of the committee of finance. In 1888 he was elected as one of the delegates from the Eleventh Massachusetts District to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, where Harrison and Morton received the nomination as presidential candidates. In 1904 he was elected alternate delegate to the National Convention at Chicago, which placed in nomination Roosevelt and Fairbanks. In 1904 Mr. Wheeler was elected one of the governor's council from the Eighth Councilor District, serving with Governor William L. Douglas, and the following year, when Curtis Guild, Jr., was elected governor, he was reelected to the same honorable position and served one year with his administration. In 1908, being the unanimous choice, he was elected delegate from the Second Massachusetts Congressional District to the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

Although Mr. Wheeler is extremely social by nature, he has been so absorbed in his great financial undertakings that he has had comparatively little time to devote to the demands of society. But when he has been able to put aside the cares of business he has taken keen pleasure in intercourse with his friends whom he is fond

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of meeting in an informal manner. It is the universal verdict that at such times he is a most interesting companion.

One of his strongest traits is his affection for his native town and he is always devising some means of benefiting its citizens in some practical way. Few men of his means and with so many temptations to take up a residence in Boston or some larger city have resided so continuously in their birthplace. His elegant house is one of the finest in western Massachusetts. It has been Mr. Wheeler's boast that never more than twice, and that when he was a mere youth, beginning to make his way, has he been absent from Orange for as much as a twelvemonth. He has never crossed the ocean, but he has traveled extensively in this country, his widely-extended interests taking him to many distant cities.

Mr. Wheeler was married October 9, 1856, to Almira E., one of the seven daughters of Daniel and Almira Porter Johnson, of North Orange, at whose house the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Levi Ballou. Of the three children born of this union only one, the oldest, Marion L., survives, and with her husband, Everett L. Swan, continues to have her home with her parents. The other two, Clara Jane and Rosa A., died in infancy.

Mr. Wheeler has always been temperate and free from the injurious habits that undermine the health and morals of many men. He is fond of saying: "When once a habit is formed it is not an easy matter to relieve yourself of it." "A young man should give thought to what calling in life he is best fitted for, and if it is clear to him and the conditions are favorable he should associate himself with that line of work as early as possible and stick to it. He will then succeed and life will not seem one of slavery; on the contrary, he will enjoy his work."

He fully believes that no great results can be attained by any one without earnest faithful effort in some one direction. He says that a man "must have some laudable aim in life. Strive to make one's self useful. Select good associations, be willing, if congenial employment is offered, to commence the labor, even if it appears near the ground floor, then there will be something to aspire to higher up the ladder. No one needs to expect great lasting success if he waits, expecting to begin at the top without experience. The tongue needs to be guarded in its use; it is not well to divulge to everybody all your thoughts and plans, work them out thoughtfully and silently;

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if success has attended the efforts you have something of merit to present; boasting of what one is going to do rarely produces anything worthy of credit." He realizes that what he has acquired has come through being loyal to the best interests of whatever he undertook. One of his most characteristic qualities has been his power of application, his ability to stick to his purpose through thick and thin, no matter what discouragements may have for the time arisen. When he first began life, the work which was laid out for him was not all congenial. He felt that in such a vital matter his own desires and wishes should prevail and rather than go on in what he knew would prove increasingly distasteful to him, he turned his back on his trade, "burnt his bridges" behind him and without asking anyone's counsel he took up commercial life, knowing in his own heart that he was better fitted for that than for mechanical pursuits or farming. And he was abundantly justified, not only in the success that has attended him, but also in the never-failing pleasure that he has taken in going regularly to the engrossing routine of his business. Yet it must not be thought that he despises farming. On the contrary, he possesses a large farm, named from the beauty of its location "Grand View," not far from his place of business. He can, from the broad veranda of his home, overlook the business part of his town, and the residence section as well; and here he often retires to enjoy the quiet and charm of Nature and the luxuries of a country diet.

When a man has capacity to carry out all the details of vast and complicated enterprises and to win success from all sorts of difficulties his methods are worth studying. It will be seen that Mr. Wheeler has had splendid vigor, indefatigable energy, keen insight, a knowledge of men, and above all a sense of honor which coordinated all his dealings with his fellow men. He thus won their respect, their admiration, their hearty cooperation. Strict attention to his duties, perfect faithfulness to every requirement, signal ability, honesty and the courage of his convictions are his distinguishing qualities. Life when properly observed is a great university, and the training that a man receives in such a career as Mr. Wheeler's is the very best kind of education. Happy is the town and the State that can number such men as he among those whom they can honor.

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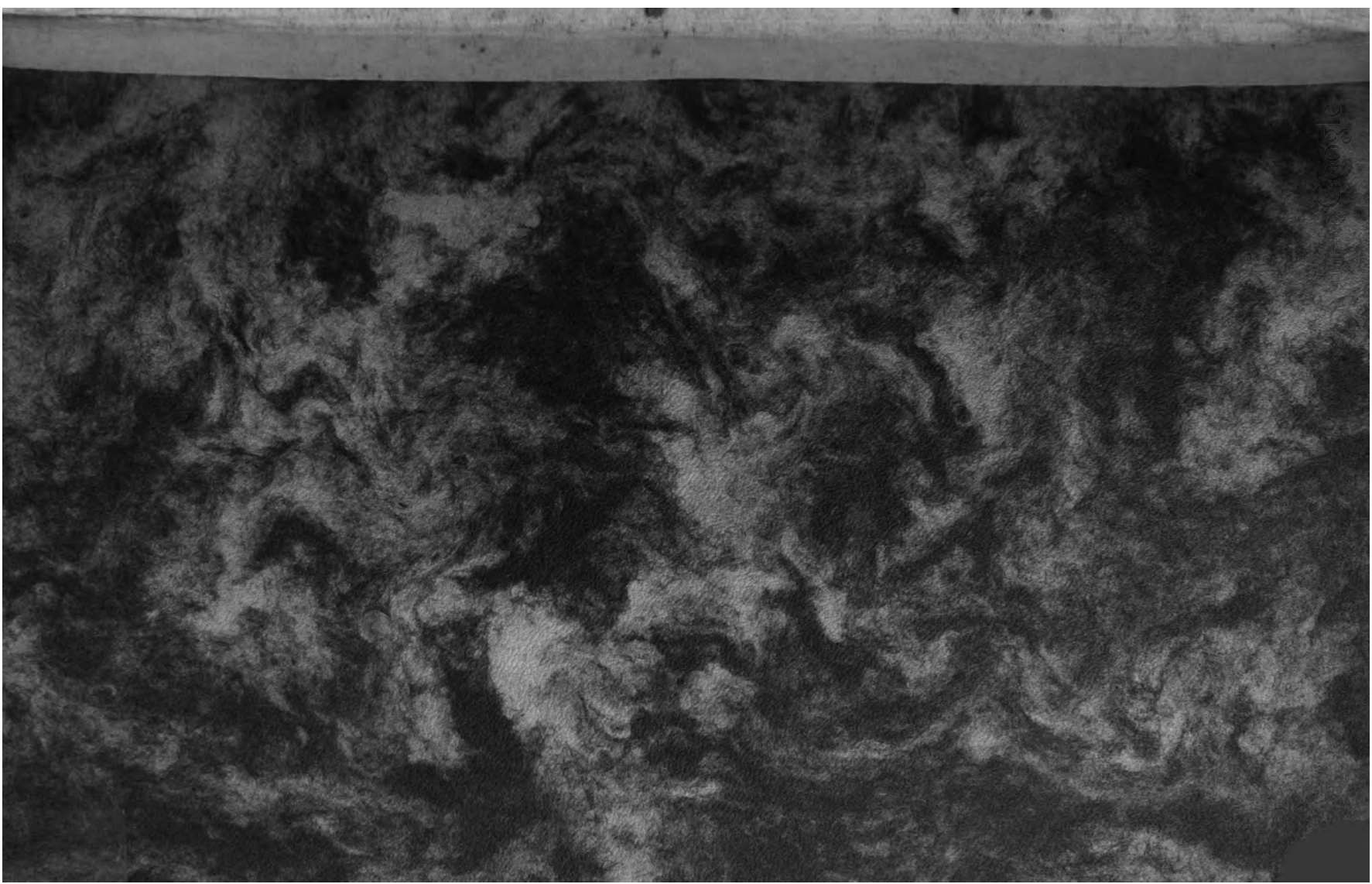

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